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LEADERS WATCH FOR HOME VISITS' EFFECT ON U. S. SENATORSHIP

Constituents May Influence Some Change in Republican Caucus Vote in Which Mr. McCall Regains Lead

COMPROMISE TALK

Politicians Interested in Discussion of Another Candidate if Decision Is Not Reached Early on Monday

"What will be the effect of the visits home of Republican legislators on the United States senatorial caucus situation?" This question arises in political circles today. Many opinions are given but all agree that there is little likelihood of a radical change in the vote when balloting is resumed on Monday afternoon.

With a view to being nearer the State House so as to confer more readily with his lieutenants in the Legislature, Samuel W. McCall has changed his headquarters from the Exchange building to rooms on the fourth floor of the Hotel Bellevue. There are some traces of indifference as the balloting continues, especially as the result of the twenty-second or last ballot taken did not vary much from the first, but one hears not many declarations for radical action to break the deadlock. The desire to continue the caucus seems to prevail, it being the belief of many of the leaders that the first few ballots taken Monday when the voting is resumed will indicate fairly well whether a candidate can be chosen by the caucus.

While there is some talk of compromise candidates it does not seem to come from those who have been standing firmly by one of the three leading candidates, but rather from members who have wavered during the voting. As the former class is by far in the majority and practically can dictate, if it so chooses, whether the compromise shall be made the compromise talk has not progressed far.

The leaders of the Republican organization of the state are said to be acting very cautiously in the matter. They have advised an agreement on some candidate as quickly as possible as being the best course from a party standpoint, but at the same time they have refrained not only from taking sides among the leading candidates but also from even hinting at a compromise.

It generally is thought that it is too early yet for a compromise, but that if the deadlock continues through the early voting Monday such a procedure may be agreed upon between the supporters of the three leading candidates.

Among those who seem to be most frequently mentioned as compromise candidates are Congressman George P. Lawrence and Senator W. Murray Crane. Both are from western Massachusetts and could be chosen, it is said, without undue friction among the legislators, the great majority of whom come from eastern Massachusetts and are supporting candidates from the eastern part of the state.

There is apparently much opposition to the reelection of Mr. Crane however, or the choice of any other leading Republican who has been closely identified with the national Republican organization. Much of the McCall strength is made up of men inclined to this view, and it is said that they would stand out against Mr. Crane as they have against Mr. Weeks.

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB TO OBSERVE 30TH ANNIVERSARY

ARLINGTON, Mass.—The thirtieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Arlington Boat Club will be observed this evening at the clubhouse on Spy pond under the direction of George M. Brooks, president. There will be a bowling match between the 10 best big pin bowlers of the club and bowlers from the Commercial Club of Brockton, besides a musical program and refreshments.

The club was formed on July 7, 1871, under the name of "The Arlington Yacht Club." On May 6, 1872, the members took possession of their present clubhouse site. The name of the club was changed to the Arlington Boat Club in 1880, and on Jan. 11, 1883, it was reorganized with the present constitution and by-laws.

COLLEGE WOMEN, TOO, WILL MARCH

WASHINGTON—A college woman's section will form in the suffrage parade here on March 3 and 4, according to announcement of the committee today. Swarthmore College, the first to apply, will lead the women students favoring the ballot. Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Congressman Hill of Connecticut, is making arrangements for this division.

TWO OF THE RADCLIFFE CLASS LEADERS



HELEN BOCHER
Of the junior class



MADELINE ELLIS
Of the sophomore class

RADCLIFFE GIRLS IN ATHLETIC MEET ASK CUP 1914 NOW HOLDS

Radcliffe Athletic Association holds the first of its semi-annual gymnastic meets this afternoon. To the winning class will go the silver loving cup presented by Margaret Wallace Soule to be awarded annually. The cup was won last year by the class of 1914 with a total of 609 5-6 points. The class of 1915 was second with 586 11-12 points.

The first event is a floor drill by all the classes, first place giving 25 points. Then 1916 and 1915 compete in folk dancing, first place giving 15 points. The freshmen dance the Bohemian strask and the Norwegian mountain march; the sophomores the Hungarian eschbogar, and the Swedish clap dance. Fourteen from each class take part. The class of 1914 competes with 1913 in esthetic dancing, the former giving the polka Boheme and the latter the moonlight caprice.

Individual apparatus work follows. The 12 best from each class will take part in each event. Every girl is marked on the scale of 10 for her work. The events are: Rope climbing, fall hanging at the boom, rope-ladder climbing, hand traveling, horse mount and dismount, double-boom jumps, saddle jump and relay race.

The judges are Miss Margaret Carty, Miss Sears of the Girls' high school and Miss Skinner of the Girls' Latin school of Boston. In running, 1914 was second last year. The record for the track is 12 seconds. Miss Constance Lincoln's 13 runs it in 13 seconds.

Of the girls on the team of 1914 four have already won the right to wear the number of their year, awarded to the 10 best in each meet. They are Dorothea Dimbar, Mabel Razoux, Katherine Dummer and Mildred Clark. Helen Bocher, the class leader, is an all-round athlete and is expected to make one of the highest totals today.

The class of 1913 has the star rope climber, Miss Gertrude Nichols, who won first place in the meet last year with a total of 62 1-6 points. Miss Constance, the class leader, won second place with 62, and Miss Lola Whitmore third, with 61 2-3.

The class of 1915 has two stars, Miss Martha Noll and Miss Greta Coleman. Both won their numerals last year. It is expected that Miss Madeline Ellis, the class leader, and Miss Alice Davis, captain of the class team, will also win theirs today.

RED CROSS FUND \$7063.43

Donations to the fund which the American Red Cross is raising to aid the Balkan war victims now amount to \$7063.43. The amount previously acknowledged by the treasurer, Gardiner M. Lane, 44 State street, Boston, was \$6638.36.

U. S. CALLED PARTY TO SHIP COMBINATION WITH ATLAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON—How world's steamship lines control overseas freight traffic from London was outlined to the so-called ship trust investigators today by Paul Gottheil, president of Funch, Edy & Co., general steamship agents, of New York.

The witness admitted that his lines were all members of combines that either pooled freight and earnings, or else maintained a common tariff and sailing schedule.

Intimation that the United States government itself, was in a way, a party to the steamship combine through a rate agreement between the Panama railroad owned by this country and the Atlas Steamship Company, trading on the western coast of South America, was made by Representative Thayer of Massachusetts, a member of the committee.

The witnesses Friday were Mr. Gottheil, Paul W. Gerhardt, New York agent for the Prince line, and William E. Halm, New York agent for the Houston line.

All the witnesses insisted that no rebates were given on outgoing cargoes from America from their companies or associated with them in rate conference, but it was not denied that rebates probably were given on cargoes coming from South Africa or South America.

Mr. Gottheil said rate agreements on trade between the United States and Australia were maintained by the American-Australian line, The United States and Australian Steamship Company and the United Tyser line. Conferences, he added, were held in New York by representatives of the three lines two or three times a month.

Oral understanding to maintain rates between the Lamport & Holt line, the Houston line, the Prince line, the Barber line and Weir & Boyd's line, carrying commerce between New York and La Plata, Montevideo, has existed since January, 1902, according to testimony of Paul F. Gerhardt, New York agent of the Prince line.

BILL IF PASSED MEANS TO ENLARGE ATTORNEY'S SCOPE

As a result of its investigation of the local coal situation, the United Improvement Association Friday filed with the Legislature a petition and accompanying bill entitled "an act to enlarge the powers and duties of the attorney general."

Under the provisions of this act it becomes the duty of the attorney general to investigate, upon complaint, all matters affecting the general welfare of the public.

PLEA TO GENERAL COURT SEEKS TRANSIT COMPANY

Plan is to Have \$100,000,000 Corporation to Take Over Local Transportation Lines for Fifteen Miles Around Boston

Legislation for the organization of a corporation to be known as the Boston Rapid Transit Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000,000, for the purpose of consolidating local transportation lines within 15 miles of Boston, is the substance of a petition presented to the Legislature today by Representative Haines of Medford on behalf of W. J. McDonald, 95 Milk street, and others.

The measure seeks to consolidate all existing local transportation lines or parts of transportation lines carrying passengers, freight, mail or express, and to further the project of electrification of all such lines in five years or such further time as the Legislature may approve; the building and constructing of subways, tunnels, surface, elevated and other connections, and to provide for a terminal to be built in or near Park square, Boston, or at some other central point to and from which connections and transfers shall be made to all points in the metropolitan district.

For such purposes the company, says

the petition, shall have full power to acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, any and all existing railways and railroads within the zone and to construct, operate and maintain surface, elevated or underground railways or railroads, poles, wires, rails and conduits or other appliances and equipment connected therewith and to acquire, hold and enjoy franchises, rights, easements and privileges so acquired from any person or corporation and to construct, use and maintain terminals, power stations and other buildings incident thereto.

The company shall provide a system, says the petition, by which its employees shall share in the profits of the company and also shall make provisions for a pension system for its employees.

The only powers the company shall possess, before the legislative approval has been obtained, shall be the power to negotiate and to prepare plans, incidental to a comprehensive plan to be submitted to the Legislature.

SECLUSION FROM PUBLIC PLANNED FOR GOV. WILSON

CHICAGO—Complete seclusion from the public had been provided for President-elect Woodrow Wilson here this afternoon. He is to attend the dinner of the Commercial Club tonight and make an address upon the business situation of the country.

Governor Wilson was to be met by a committee of Commercial Club members on his arrival here. He was then to be taken directly to the home of David B. Jones to spend the time until the dinner. Prior to the dinner he was to hold an informal reception for the club's committee at the Jones residence.

After the dinner the President-elect will return to the Jones residence to spend the night. Tomorrow morning he will call at the home of Clyde M. Carr, president of the Commercial Club, and leave for New Jersey at 12:40.

An interesting situation will be presented at the dinner where Governor Wilson will sit between Governor Deane and Governor-elect Dunne. The custom of the Commercial Club bars politics at its dinner.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON—Lack of a quorum confirmed the nominations of Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney to be surgeon-general of the army and Brig.-Gen. James B. Aleshire to be major-general and chief of the quartermaster corps.

MELLEN'S REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION INTERESTS BOSTON

Chairman Macleod Thinks New Haven President's Plea for Suspended Criticism Is Reasonable

OPINIONS DIFFER

Business Men of City Speak of the Line's Position in View of Vast Alterations Ordered in Connecticut

President Charles S. Mellen's New York, New Haven and Hartford advertisement, bearing the caption Safety First which asks that criticism of the road by the press be suspended during a period of enforced reconstruction in Connecticut called forth considerable expression of opinion among Boston business men today. The Christian Science Monitor which is impartial in its attitude to the railroad gives editorial utterance today upon what it thinks of the value of criticism in the case in consideration and also prints interviews with Frederick J. Macleod, Thomas F. Anderson, George G. Crocker, John J. Martin, Charles H. Jones, George W. R. Harriman, Charles S. Baxter, Mayor Fitzgerald, John L. Bates.

An announcement was made today that the road is to spend \$500,000 on reconstruction ordered by the public utilities commission of Connecticut. In the railroad statement the public and press are asked to give the system consideration while the improvements are being effected.

Mr. Mellen explains that the \$500,000 will be spent in the reconstruction of cross-overs, switches and signals as commanded by the Connecticut commission. In compliance with the orders, however, he points out that there will be a necessary slowing down in the time schedules, making for irregularity of train service especially in the winter months when it is more difficult to make up with safety for the running time cut out of the schedules. A new time schedule should be put into effect, according to present plans, by about Feb. 2.

The traveling public and press can assist in increasing the safety of travel, according to Mr. Mellen, by suspending criticism and judgment concerning delayed trains for a few weeks.

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the railroad commission, made a comment on the announcement. He said: "In so far as Mr. Mellen makes a claim that the public ought to be prepared to put up with the train service to New York I think it is a perfectly reasonable request because the reconstruction of all those cross-overs will unavoidably make for some interference with the service, not only by reason of the reconstruction itself, but until the reconstruction is completed. Where the cross-overs are shorter than the No. 20's, trains are obliged to come to a stop.

"So far as any specific complaint is made due to that cause, the public, of course, ought to be willing to endure the temporary situation in view of the improvements being made.

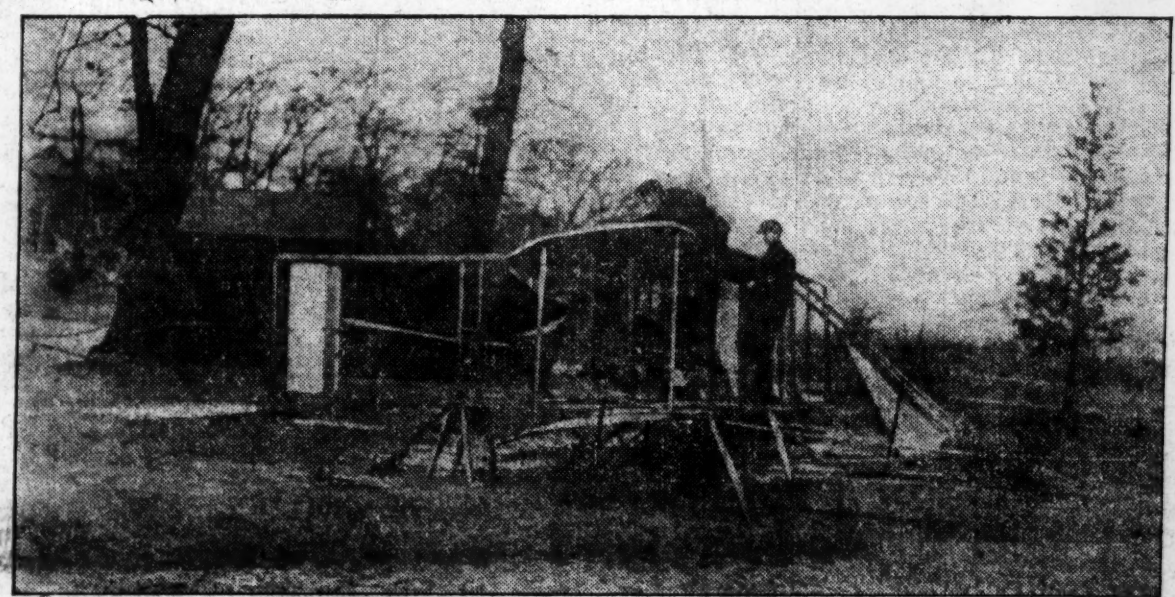
"Mr. Mellen alluded to the grounds on which complaints might justifiably be made and said: 'I think it is almost a fundamental principle not only in government but almost in any line of activity that the most helpful thing in the world is the right kind of well-intentioned criticism. It moves the smallest to do better and have a higher standing of conduct and efficiency and I think that most any one unless there is the support of public criticism to hold him up to the proper efficiency is more or less apt to lag.'

"Of course criticism should be directed to the point of indicating improvements, in trying to secure improvements in a proper way and not merely in pointing out faults.

"In many cases the delays may be due to the operators on trains, but responsibility rests with the management. It has control to secure the proper standards of efficiency on the part of the employees and should establish relations

(Continued on page twelve, column four)

TO BE FIRST AERIAL PARCEL POST CARRIER



Jones aeroplane near the bird house in Franklin park, with W. R. Ashley and Philip H. Brown at work on mechanism

CLEAN JOURNALISM IS OBJECT OF BILL FILED IN BAY STATE HOUSE

Clean journalism is the aim of the petition just filed with the clerk of the House by Arthur D. Hill, chairman of the legislative committee of the Progressive party.

The bill follows:

"Resolved, That the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, be authorized to appoint a commission of five persons, citizens of the commonwealth, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, for the purpose of investigating the extent to which news items in newspapers and periodicals are published in a false or misleading manner or intentionally suppressed for political purposes or for other ulterior motives; the conduct of newspapers or periodicals relative to the performance of their public duty fully, fairly and impartially to ascertain and disseminate true information concerning public affairs, news, events and current opinions and freely and fairly to comment upon and criticize the same; the conduct of such newspapers and periodicals relative to political campaigns and elections and their relation to candidates for office and political parties, and also for the purpose of investigating the desirability of the establishment of a newspaper to be conducted by the commonwealth.

"The commission shall investigate other laws and systems in operation in other states and countries, shall correspond or confer with committees and commissions in other states considering the same subject, and shall report in print to the next General Court on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1914, as to the advisability of further legislation for the regulation of newspapers and periodicals relative to false or misleading matter and the suppression of news, or for the establishment of a newspaper to be conducted by the commonwealth, submitting with the report such drafts or resolves, if any, as may be deemed advisable in order to carry the recommendations of the commission into effect.

"The commission may employ all necessary clerical or other assistance and may incur such reasonable expense, including traveling expenses, as may be approved by the Governor and council. The total expense to be incurred under this resolve shall not exceed the sum of \$5000.

"The provisions of Sec. 21 of Chap. III of the Revised Laws shall not apply to the appointments to be made under this resolve."

BEANS BY MAIL ARE STILL DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION

Pending conditions satisfactory to make a start for New York over the first aero-parcel post route in the country, the Burgess-Wright biplane of Harry M. Jones is now stationed near the zoo at Franklin park.

Mr. Jones has been watching for favorable flying conditions for several days and Friday thought he would make a start. Postmaster Mansfield went to the park to witness the flight, but after conferring with the aviator, it was deemed advisable to postpone the trip.

Mr. Jones, whose parcel post burden will be pots of Boston baked beans, says that winter flying puts the aeroplane to an extreme test and that he will not attempt a start until everything is satisfactory.

PARCEL POST CARRIES 1,989,687 PACKAGES IN 50 LARGEST CITIES

WASHINGTON—Reports received Friday by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, from 50 leading cities of the country are said today to indicate success of the project at the start.

The number of packages shot through these 50 postoffices was 1,989,687; and as these cities handle about one half of the postal business of the country, postal officials estimate that between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 parcel post packages were mailed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 7.

New York city led, with a record of 448,000 packages; Chicago followed, with 438,000, and Boston was third, with 174,000.

Although the volume of parcel post business was greater during the first week of the service than officials had expected, the packages were received, despatched and delivered without confusion or delay.

In order to provide the necessary equipment and personnel to accomplish this, the postmaster-general utilized nearly all of the \$75,000 originally appropriated by Congress, and he has asked for another appropriation of the same amount for the remainder of the fiscal year.

APPLE GRADING AND COOPERATION URGED UPON FRUIT GROWERS

Final sessions of the nineteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, free to the public, are being held today in Horticultural hall.

"The Cost of Producing a Bushel of Apples," was the subject of an address by M. C. Burritt, editor of the Tribune Farmer of New York at the morning session, followed by discussion. Samuel Frazer of Genesee, N.Y., talks on "Planting fruit trees from strains of known worth" at the afternoon session, concluding with round table discussions on "Peaches" by L. W. Rice of Wilbraham, and on "Pears" by Richard Hittinger of Belmont.

M. C. Burritt, editor of the Tribune Farmer, New York, spoke on the cost of growing apple trees to bearing age and of growing apples on mature trees. The future of the apple growing business in this country, he said, is likely to be determined by two factors; first, the cost of production and second, nearness to market and skill in marketing. The first of these factors is the most important one.

Mr. Burritt concludes (1) It will cost from \$20 to \$40 an acre to establish an apple orchard. (2) It will require from \$10 to \$20 per acre a year to maintain an orchard. (3) An apple orchard eight to 10 years old which has cost less than \$100 to \$150 an acre is an exception. (4) It is possible by intercropping to pay

(Continued on page seven, column two)

TRACTOR SHOWN AT FRUIT EXHIBIT



Teeth of wheels on machine used largely in West tear the ground, little

Just a Reminder

to give some one the benefit of your Monitor today. Its message can do much good, and perhaps you know some friend who could be done a particular service by today's issue.

Have You?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....5c
To Foreign Countries.....5c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name..... Street..... City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

GIVE AND TAKE

Those who shut doors the world deny, The world shuts out in turn. They prosper best who, low and high, Mix with their fellows, sell and buy, Weigh, counsel, teach and learn.

Each shall his brother something lend, New purpose to awake; True wisdom thrives 'twixt friend and friend; They grow the stronger who attend The school of Give and Take.

Not for ourselves alone we dwell Amid a world of men; Whatever serves our purpose well, If it our brother's weal would swell, We must pass on again.

They live the larger lives who live For another's sake, Since it is evident that if The close-shut hand refuse to give, It, likewise, cannot take.

WARM MORNING

When Flossie saw the dewy lawn And watched the scintillation, She said to me: "The grass, you see, Is wet with perspiration."

APPROPRIATE

If landlords always had the chance, Terpsichorean styles to set, There is small doubt their favorite dance Would be the menu-et.

As it nears completion the impression is becoming world-wide that the big ditch which this country is digging at Panama is destined to be a canal of the first water.

RECORD RATES

First Publisher—Did you ever see white paper so high? Second Publisher—Only when I was a boy and flying kites.

LINGUIST

"Do you read French in the vernacular?" Inquiringly said she To her simple beau, who answered: "Oh, Yes, anywhere suits me."

New York's highest office building is 750 feet from curb to turret. Occupants of the upper floors may well leave word with the janitor that they are out of town for the day.

DEFINED

Manager—What do you think of the plot of the play? Critic—One can hardly call it a plot. It comes nearer to being a conspiracy to get money under false pretenses by calling the production a play.

It now seems perfectly reasonable to presume that the sweetheart who just can't express his affection can at least send it by mail to his lady-love in an 11-pound parcel post package.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CATTLE SQUARE—"Gingerbread Man." HOLMES—"John Drew." KEITHS—"Vaudeville." MAJESTIC—"Randy Ranks." PARK—"The Woman." PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'" SHUBERT—"The Merry Countess." ST. JAMES—"Isle of Spice." TREMONT—"The Red Widow."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Jordan hall, 5 p. m., piano recital, Miss Germaine Schuler. Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., violin recital, Eugene Ysaye.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, 2 p. m., "Bohème"; 8 p. m., Carmen. Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Mme. Tetrazzini and Horace Britt, soloists.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson." PINE ARTS—"Irish Players." GARRICK—"Roberta and Marlene." ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg." LASALLE—"Gigi at the Gate." OPERA HOUSE—"Louis Mann." POWERS—"Mme. Simone."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Five Feathers." BELASCO—"Years of Discretion." CASINO—"The Firefly." CHILDREN—"Racketty-Packetty House." COHAN—"Broadway Jones." COMEDY—"Henny's First Play." CORT—"The Girl of My Heart." ELTINGE—"Within the Law." EMPIRE—"Maude Adams in 'Peter Pan.'" FORTY EIGHTH STREET—"Van Collier." FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket." GARDEN—"Hamlet." GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper." HARRIS—"Cheer Up." HIPPODROME—"Cinder Man's Flare." HUDSON—"Mrs. Fiske." LIBERTY—"Milestones." LITTLE—"Batterford and Son." LYCEUM—"Blackbirds." MANHATTAN—"The Whip." NEW AMSTERDAM—"Eva." PARK—"Lina Abrahamsen." PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women." WALLACK—"Mme. Nazimova."

AMERICA IN A GENERAL VIEW

CHEERFULNESS to a degree rather rare in mankind in general and quite unknown hitherto among defeated candidates is being displayed by President Taft. He appears to be enjoying the twilight of his term and the prospect of quite another sort of employment on the morrow as he has not any other part of his political day. As much was shown in the speech at the dinner given him by the Republican clubs in New York. Candidates for the presidency have not traditionally been so content with defeat. Horace Greeley in 1872 being an extreme instance of the other mood; but Greeley had not been President and lacked the solace of a comprehension of what he was escaping. It is not relief from toil that makes March 4 an anticipated day in the Taft calendar for the President is going straight to a working or upation as a law lecturer at Yale. But the political exactions of our first office, the actual politics of it, are clearly not to Mr. Taft's taste.

World Peace Upheld by Mr. Taft

Another speech by the President on the day of his party's farewell, and a greater contribution to his fellowmen, was devoted to the situation as to the international treaties for arbitration. His own earnestness in the cause of world peace was developed in it more strikingly than ever, and his criticism of the Senate for its practical defeat by amendment proceeded more freely. He has reached the point where cultivation of amity between him and the Senate is not a tactical necessity and he spoke it in tone of mingled retrospect and prediction. He does not believe, and the country does not believe, that the progress of the rule of arbitration between nations will be more than temporarily checked. Mr. Taft develops an essential of real arbitration which is neglected in the theory behind the Senate amendment to the treaties with Great Britain and France, the willingness to arbitrate when you are not certain of the decision being favorable. It may be a higher level than nations have yet reached, and national standards are ever a little lower than personal ones, but there can be no ethical dispute as to the gain that comes by the trying out of every issue with a view to arriving at the right rather than to carry a point. This appears to be the axis of the difference between the President and the Senate, and the reservation the Senate undertakes to make is justified only on the ground that the sort of issues to be submitted to arbitration must be determined by practical and necessarily narrow considerations. That accords with the past, but Mr. Taft puts himself in the more prophetic attitude. The treatment of the arbitration, cause by a new administration, and a changed Senate will be a study of interest. The particular application of the arbitration idea to the dispute as to the Panama canal, on the point of discrimination in tolls, has been engaging the interest of the foreign newspapers and the editorials of the London papers of Monday warmly approved the President's announcement that he would submit the canal to arbitration in case diplomatic negotiations should fail.

The point of possible issue between Great Britain and the United States, which the President recognizes as likely to be raised, is the provision of the act of Aug. 23, 1912, that free passage of the Panama canal be accorded American ships engaged in coastwise trade. Criticism of this concession has come from some American journals and has been joined by the British press, while the recent report of the secretary of war also declares against it, furnishing the remarkable situation of a cabinet officer arraying himself in apparent opposition to the declared policy of the administration as well as the act of Congress. It is another feature of this act which the Senate that shared in its passage is so clearly ready to nullify that the President decides not to act under its authority by superseding the present government of the canal by commission and establishing a one-man government, with Colonel Goethals as the one man. The option of the time to make this change was given the President and the attitude of the Senate against confirmation of his nominations swerves him, with some showing of annoyance, from carrying it out.

The resolutions charge that Judge Pollock and Judge Van Valkenburg accepted receivers for the Kansas Natural Gas Company, which, it is alleged, is controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, who were "friendly to the interests, design and purpose" of those two companies. A further charge against Judge Pollock is that he issued an order to the receivers directing them to charge an increased price for gas delivered to the Kansas City Gas Company.

JURISTS' CONDUCT IS INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON—An investigation of the conduct of two federal jurists, Judge Van Valkenburg of the western district of Missouri and Judge John C. Pollock of the district of Kansas, is asked for in petitions from the common council of Kansas City, Mo., presented to the House by Representative Borland of Missouri yesterday and referred to the judiciary committee.

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ment a Senate has been called into. But one has been notable enough to get historical prominence, that of President Johnson; a continuing topic of discussion as to it having been warrantable, a question not set at rest by his acquittal. A cabinet officer of the Grant era, Secretary of War William W. Belknap, was subjected to it and acquitted; the one senator so tried, William Blount of Tennessee, resigned; the one justice of the supreme court, Samuel Chase, was acquitted. The other four, judges of lower degree, taken with Justice Chase and Judge Archbold, make the judiciary the object of seven of the nine cases. Two removals from office and one forced resignation make the total of positive results, acquittal being the verdict in the other cases up to the present one. Unfamiliar as is the process, it has been operated in the present case with a skill that gives it the appearance to the observer as being one of common use.

Women as Legislators Now Familiar

Adjustment to a new order will soon rob the presence of women in legislative bodies of being a topic of peculiar interest. Very soon it will not be worth telegraph toll to announce to the world as did a recent Denver (Col.) despatch that "the woman representative kissed the lady senator from the first district; the woman senator returned the salute and everybody knew that the nineteenth General Assembly was opening under the most auspicious circumstances." Description of the gown worn by the first woman senator, officially now Mrs. Senator Robinson, a primrose silk, with long white gloves, hair simply dressed and unadorned, will have no counterpart in interest, nor the fact that she settled for all time the question of senatorial propriety by concluding that she ought not wear her hat while lawmaking. Lack of novelty will soon remove from the news names which appear there now as well as on the rolls of the Utah Legislature, Minnette Edyth, Annie and Anna. The substantial fact is that woman is found to enter into a share in state housekeeping as naturally as she performs that of the household and that neither suffers neglect because of the other.

Where Immigration Is Sought

Marking contrast to the progress of immigration restriction in the Congress of the United States beyond the point it has before been carried, the House having joined the Senate in passing the educational test bill, the Ontario government is active in promoting and soliciting the coming of the foreigner. The province has its government immigration service and its agent has sailed for England to take up the work of organizing the spring immigration. Previous journeys have been confined to England but this one will extend to Scotland and Ireland. The director of colonization is represented by the papers of the province having high hopes that the arrival this year will be exceedingly large. If the difference in policy is tested as an argument that the one or the other is the wiser, the point will be raised that the government initiating the process has the advantage of some share in determining the character of the immigrant, while the process is left less to chance by the scheme of definitely placing the newcomers on farms, as laborers, or in households, as servants.

Party Reuniting Again Discussed

With noticeable typographical breadth and display, Frank A. Munsey has proposed a plan of reuniting the severed Republican party, which includes a national convention with equal representation of the Progressives and those still under the old name. His assurance that his proposition was personal and without endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt, or the Progressive organization is promptly confirmed by its rejection by the late candidate of the new party for President and by the party state committee here and there. The wish of the party rank and file, so far as it gets reflected in interviews and editorial statement, is that the new party keep its distinctive organization. Mr. Roosevelt states it more strongly. There is no middle ground of meeting in his political landscape. Mr. Munsey becomes by his new proposal the object of criticism and there is Progressive testimony that he is a Progressive with some difficulty and some limitations. From one source comes the information that he has adjusted himself but partially to the policies of the new party and that the real point of contact

has been his personal admiration for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Pinchot adds his strong word of disapproval of the project and stands with the distinctive leader for a complete severance. The hope of appeal to the Democratic party's membership, hardly realized in the election of two months ago, is set forth as one of the reasons for non-recognition of a remaining tie between the Republican party and those who flocked out of it recently. Breach with Mr. Munsey, however, has practical reasons for not being a welcome possibility. His contributions were generous and his newspapers were the vehicle for the new party's announcements and assaults upon the old-time seats of political strength, which would be missed from the ways and means of its campaigns.

Problems of the Street Railway

While transportation questions of the larger sort, having to do with the ownership and regulation of great companies hold the first place in legislative and public discussion, another phase of more direct concern to the patrons, their mechanical outfit, is getting a share of interest. Far-reaching in interest is the example of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in providing for the extinction of the straphanger. Beginning with the new year and through the fixing of regulations by the provincial government, each car in its service displays a sign stating its exact seating capacity and when in the course of its tour it becomes filled a further sign, "Car Full" appears on the rear platform. No stops are made to take on passengers until some persons have left the car and then only enough to fill the seats made vacant. Additional cars in regular operation relieve the distress caused by the failure of a car to stop on signal because full and an emergency reserve is provided to respond immediately to any accumulation of waiting patrons. Strong gates are provided against the assault of the passenger who risks a vault to the platform and riding on steps, fenders and bumpers becomes an offense. To the Vancouver company this brings an expenditure of over \$800,000, the price paid indirectly by the public for the comfort of a seat and the removal of the test of masculine courtesy, as to the release of this comfort to a standing woman passenger, which is still an issue in common discussion.

Managers of Massachusetts street railways in session in Boston have wrestled with the problem of an additional stop on their cars, necessity for which is created by the prevalence of the hobble skirt. One of the far-seeing among them forecasted an ultimate widening of car doorways when the crinoline returns in reaction from the present extreme of fashion.

High Award in Baseball Management Records

"One of the greatest moves made by the American League in years," is the measure given by President Johnson of the league to the signing of Frank LeRoy Chance as manager for three years of the New York club, consummated Wednesday. The estimate of the money feature of the contract, currently said to be \$120,000 for the period of the agreement, is secondary in common interest to the fact that this premier manager, with his record of having gained for Chicago Nationals four league pennants and twice brought it the world championship, is expected to bring the Highlanders to the first division in his first year's handling. To the public not concerning itself in the game, if there be a public so dense, the personal qualities of the man who is paid the high price of record in his organization are worth noting—his quiet manner, his clean manhood and, it goes without saying, his administrative capacity. The orange groves out in California, his side interest in life, are to attract him for a brief stay, and then he comes back to take up the organization of his team, on which he states he does not intend to play.

METHODISTS AID NATIONAL CHURCH

ST. LOUIS—Several donations, one amounting to \$5000, have been pledged by St. Louis Methodists towards the building of a national church or cathedral at Washington. Announcement was made by the Rev. W. F. McMurtry, executive officer of the church extension board under whose auspices the church is to be built, that at a meeting recently appropriations were made amounting to \$275,000 by the southern Methodists.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—In a recent issue of one of the Chicago papers, J. A. Spoor, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Stockyards & Transit Company and Chicago Junction railroad, presented the live stock broker's side of the beef shortage question. None of us differs as to there being a scarcity of beef, but there is a difference as to whether the present high prices are caused solely by a scarcity of product or whether the scarcity is used to unfair advantage by the packers and the great distributors. Mr. Spoor believes that there is a world shortage of live stock, especially cattle. The population of all the civilized countries, he says, is growing faster than the general meat supply. This holds good in the United States and in most of the European countries, particularly England, France and Germany. It is a fact that the population in the United States from 1900 to 1910 increased 26 per cent, while the supply of beef cattle decreased 20 per cent. There is a shortage in Germany, and in England. There has been for a number of years. But beef prices are lower in England than in Germany or in the United States. The reason is that England imports beef from such great producing countries as those of South America and Australasia. Mr. Spoor believes we face in America a prolonged meat famine, importation from the Argentine being of little avail because of conditions there. It seems to be an assured fact that we are to have the tariff barriers against imported cattle removed by the incoming Congress. But after that we must increase our production. Watching the trusts may accomplish some good, but we must produce more cattle. In recommending the saving of calves and the breeding of more cattle on each farm, Mr. Spoor speaks wisely. By denying ourselves the luxury of veal we could, in a comparatively few years, go far toward replenishing the remaining ranges. At least we could stock up the farms in the corn belt, and this would insure to the benefit of the entire country, at the same time being of great aid to the corn growers in preserving a declining fertility of the soil.

A Shortage of Beef

WASHINGTON POST—The state control of railroads in matters where local regulations clashed with federal laws fared badly at the hands of the United States supreme court in its interpretations of the Hepburn law and the Carmack amendment. Gradually the incubus of populist legislation is being removed, and it now looks probable that when the batch of rate cases pending in the big tribunal has been disposed of the railroad managers will find themselves almost wholly under the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, a position far preferable, they say, to what they now occupy. The managers complain of the hardships imposed by the Cummins amendment as interpreted by the interstate commerce commission in the famous rate increase decision, but as between two evils their choice would be deliverance from control by state railroad commissions. It has not often happened that the states have been divested of "rights" through undue zeal in exercising them. Usually it is failure on the part of the states to take advantage of their powers that impels the general government to step in and assume jurisdiction, as it has just now done. The conflict of authority that has marked the litigation makes the issue stand out the more conspicuous, and doubtless the aftermath of discussion in the granger states will die hard. However, the supreme court handed out a crumb of comfort in upholding the right of cities to impose a license tax on the state business of express companies, thereby affirming the decision of the supreme court of Kansas, from which the companies appealed. Shippers share with carriers the fruits of victory.

Field Day For Railroads

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achieved in the railroad cases, the most important of which was the annulment of state laws fixing the carriers' liability for interstate shipments on which a low value had been placed by the shipper in return for a low freight rate.

SAN FRANCISCO CALL—California may well feel gratified as it starts the new year in the lead in two important lines of prosperity, and is a hardy "runner up" in a third division of affluence. California ranks first for 1912 in the production of gold. California ranks first for 1912 in number of automobile licenses issued. California ranks second in the demand for postal savings bank bonds and first in the percentage of increase in that demand over July 1, 1912. The gold production is shown by the following estimates compiled by George E. Roberts, director of the mint: Gold production in the United States amounted to \$91,685,168, compared with \$86,890,000 in 1911. California led with \$19,388,486, Colorado was second with \$18,791,710, Alaska third with \$17,398,946, Nevada fourth with \$13,331,080, and South Dakota fifth with \$7,795,680.

California Has a Head Start

Since 1910 California has kept the lead in the production of gold, Colorado being always its foremost competitor. With the regulations governing hydraulic mining applied more liberally to meet local conditions, the production of California gold could be greatly increased. The increase in the demand for postal savings bonds in California is proof alike of the increased deposits and of the growing favor of the bonds as a security in this state. From the first Californians have taken cheerfully to the postal savings bank idea and have been large depositors in the federal institution which makes an added incentive to thrift. This new year is going to be a period of remarkable expansion, development, growth and prosperity for California. The performance of 1912 was fine; the promise of 1913 is still finer.

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Leading Events in Athletic World

U. OF C. FIVE BEING ROUNDED INTO FORM FOR LEAGUE SEASON

Western Conference Basketball Championship Series of 1913 Opens Next Friday When Chicago Plays Iowa

MAROON IS STRONG

CHICAGO—Coach H. O. Page of the University of Chicago basketball five is busy getting his team in shape for the opening of the Western Conference Basketball League championship season of 1913 here next Friday evening, when Iowa will meet Chicago.

As a result of a recent conference ruling only 12 games will be played. The Chicago team will meet Wisconsin, Purdue, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio each in two games. One of the Northwestern games has been dropped and a game scheduled with Iowa in its place. Indiana has been dropped from the schedule. This is the first time that Ohio State has ever been on the varsity schedule.

Prospects of turning out a strong team at Chicago this year are quite bright. Several practice games have already been played and the men have made a very satisfactory showing in them. The game with Beloit was the hardest to date, as the Beloit five is a very fast one and has already met the strong Wisconsin squad on the latter's own floor and held it to a 33 to 11 score.

The game was hard fought from beginning to end, and only by a rally at the beginning of the second half did Chicago manage to win by the score of 28 to 13. Beloit played an aggressive game but holding and consistent infringement of the rules handicapped the team severely. Molander had trouble negotiating free throws in the first half, and had been up to his usual form the score would have been much larger.

This was the first time that Chicago has played at Beloit and the men were handicapped because of their unfamiliarity with the floor, which is longer and narrower than the floor in the Bartlett gymnasium. Norgren led for Chicago, and his work on the floor is especially good. His passing and dribbling has resulted in many baskets. Des Jardien is playing a fine game at center and is eating baskets every game.

Vivink is putting up an aggressive game at right forward. The work of the guards is generally good, but Coach Page is not entirely satisfied with them. They allow their opponents to score baskets at times when they should easily block them. Greater aggressiveness must be developed, according to Coach Page.

The conference schedule follows:
Jan. 17, Iowa at Chicago; 21, Northwestern at Evanston; 25, Wisconsin at Madison; 31, Purdue at Chicago.
Feb. 8, Ohio State at Chicago; 14, Minnesota at Chicago; 21, Purdue at Lafayette; 22, Ohio State at Columbus; 28, Illinois at Champaign.
Mar. 1, Minnesota at Minneapolis; 7, Wisconsin at Chicago; 14, Illinois at Chicago.

W. H. LOCKE NOW IN PHILADELPHIA TO PURCHASE CLUB

PHILADELPHIA—W. H. Locke, future owner of the Philadelphia Nationals, is in town today to complete his purchase of the local club.

Mr. Locke stated Friday that Governor Tener is the man who has been chiefly instrumental in his buying the Phillies. The Governor has vouched for Mr. Locke; he has interested wealthy capitalists in this city in Mr. Locke and the club, and it is due to the Governor's personal efforts that Mr. Locke is enabled to make the deal.

Mr. Locke will not state just who are the local capitalists who will help him to buy the club, but he did say that the men are all practical men, well versed in baseball matters.

When Mr. Locke was asked whether he would make any radical changes upon taking charge, he replied that he preferred not to say, but intimated that things would go along about as they have in the past. William Shettsline will be retained as business manager.

Charlie Dooen will leave on Monday for the South to look over training sites. He will take the club South late in February, and he will be given full authority to manage as he sees fit.

GERVAIS TO TRAIN WITH BOSTON
MILWAUKEE—Lucien Gervais of Peshigo, Wis., who distinguished himself while playing with Pacific coast teams, will have the opportunity of making good in the big leagues next season. Gervais is in receipt of a letter from George Stallings, manager of the Boston Nationals, telling him to report for spring practice.

OTIS AGAIN DEFEATS JONES
PHILADELPHIA—Charles Otis of Brooklyn again defeated Frank Jones of Philadelphia Friday in the second of the National Three-Cushion Billiard League series, 50 to 34. Otis had high runs of 4, 5 and 6, and his safety play throughout the game was perfect. Jones' highest run was 3.

OHNSTON TO PLAY WITH CHICAGO
CHICAGO—James Ohnston, who made a record for base stealing in the Southern league last season, has signified his intention of signing a contract to play with the Chicago Americans in 1913.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Now that Chance has signed his New York contract all of the managerial positions in the two major leagues are settled for one year at least. That there will be some more changes in 1914 is practically certain.

Clyde Engle looks to see the Boston Nationals have a fine season this year under Manager Stallings. Engle was under him in New York before coming to Boston and has a fine opinion of the new Boston manager.

P. J. Falvey '14S, is expected to make a great name for himself on the Yale varsity nine this year. He is an outfielder, left-handed batter and thrower and speedy base runner. He was on the freshman nine last year.

W. L. Gardner and Clyde Engle of the Boston Americans expect to find the Athletics their chief opponents in the race for the 1913 American league pennant. They do not expect to see Washington do as well this year as last.

Half the managers in the National league this year will be new men, and three of them will be managers for the first time. Stallings, Evers, Huggins and Tinker are the men, and Stallings is the only one that has ever managed a team before.

It is rumored that the Philadelphia Nationals will soon come to terms with the Athletics, so that both teams can use Shibe park. It would surprise few if this soon became the custom where there are American and National league clubs in the same city.

This year just half the teams in the National league will have playing managers. They are St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Chicago. Second basemen will handle St. Louis and Chicago, with a shortstop at Cincinnati and a catcher at Philadelphia.

The American league will start the season of 1913 with but two new managers, and both of these have had experience before. Chance of New York and Birmingham of Cleveland are the new ones. The former is new to the American league circuit, but has had plenty of experience as manager of the Chicago Nationals, and Birmingham had quite a little experience in 1912. Stoval will be called a new one; but he assumed charge of St. Louis very early in 1912.

N. E. A. A. U. TO HOLD AN INDOOR MEET THIS YEAR

The championships committee of the N. E. A. A. U. has decided to hold an indoor track and field championship meeting this year. The time and place were not decided on, but the matter was left to the working committee which will have charge of the meet. Messrs. Riley, Briggs and Hugh McGrath. The events named are as follows: 40-yard dash, 45-yard high hurdle race, 300, 600 and 1000-yard runs, one-mile run, five-mile run, running high jump, putting 16-pound shot and three standing jumps.

There will be regular N. E. A. A. U. die medals, gold, silver and bronze for the first, second and third, and a banner to the club scoring the most points.

The committee has also decided to have some team races between local clubs and colleges and authorized the working committee to arrange special races to make the meet attractive to the public. Members of the championships committee who were present at the meeting Friday night were: E. E. Babb, B. A. A.; Horace Keith, Brockton Agricultural Society; Robert Mahady, Dorchester Club; Maj. Briggs, M. I. T.; Thomas F. Riley, St. Mary's A. C.; George Woodworth, North Dorchester A. A.; Hugh C. McGrath, Municipal A. A.

PRINCETON FIVE TAKES GAME FROM COLUMBIA TEAM

NEW YORK—By outplaying Columbia in the second half Princeton's basketball team defeated the Blue and White in a hard game in the Morningside gymnasium Friday night. Though Columbia had a slight lead at the end of the first half Princeton won the contest in the final and deciding period by a score of 35 to 24.

It was Columbia's first defeat on the home floor since 1908, since which time the Blue and White has been undisputed champion four times. Coming as it does after a defeat by Cornell in the first league game of the season Columbia's chances of another championship are slim indeed. Lack of condition told on the Columbia players and the absence of Meenan, the star forward of last year's team, was a handicap that could not be overcome.

The Princeton team won the game by forcing the playing all through the second period and compelling Columbia to play on the defensive all the time.

COLUMBIA. PRINCETON.
Lee, I. F. Salmon
Henson, F. G. Gill
Roberts, C. C. McLanahan
Burghard, I. G. Trenkman
Jaques, R. G. De Witt
Score—Columbia 24, Princeton 35. Goals from field—Lee 3, Gill 5, Roberts 1, Jaques 3, Salmon 4, McLanahan 1, F. Trenkman 2, De Witt 1. Goals from foul—Henson 9, Salmon 11, Lee 1. Substitutes—F. Trenkman for De Witt, Reynolds for Henson, Lacey for Roberts, Veeder for Burghard, Referee—E. Fawcett, Umpire—R. E. Lamberton, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—20m.

MONTREAL MEETS B. A. A. TEAM AT ARENA TONIGHT

Canadian Seven Will Try to Break Up Team Work of the Fast Local Hockey Players

With a number of veterans of last season in their lineup and preceded by a reputation of being a very fast team, the Montreal A. A. hockey seven will clash with the strong B. A. A. team at the Boston Arena tonight.

It will be the third annual game between hockey teams representing these two leading athletic organizations and some very good sport is assured. Both are keen rivals in hockey, as well as track athletics, in which the two associations have been competitors for quite a number of years, and a spirited contest will result.

The B. A. A. team is one of the strongest that has shown at the Arena this year and any visiting team, including their opponents of tonight, will have a hard struggle to best them. All the local men are fine individual players but it is the team work which Coach Ralph Winsor has developed that has been the big feature of all their games this season. In a number of the games, which at the start looked bad for B. A. A., they have come very strong at the latter periods of the contests and won out and this largely because of the splendid team work.

Having met the wearers of the Unicorn in previous years the M. A. A. team knows what to expect in style of play and they will endeavor to break up the fast combination work of their opponents. All the visiting players are veterans at the game and they will show their best in an effort to down B. A. A. The game will start at 8.15 with the following lineup:

BOSTON A. A. MONTREAL A. A.
Hornblower, F. W. Moodie
Clifford, C. C. Meldrum
Hicks, F. C. Slater
Osgood, C. C. F. Parsons
Huntington, C. C. P. Reed
N. Foster, P. C. Nairn
Canterbury, G. C. Finnie

DARTMOUTH HAS 25 GAMES ON ITS 1913 SCHEDULE

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's baseball schedule for the coming season contains 25 games, 12 of them being at home. This number of home games exceeds last year's by four. The same times that were played last year will meet the Green this year with the exception of Columbia and Bowdoin. The former has been dropped in order that the Dartmouth team may play Fordham, and in the place of the latter team Dartmouth will meet E. J. Daly's Colby team.

The University of Maine will appear in Hanover for the first time on the 26th of April. The Harvard game comes on a Wednesday this year, for the first time in several seasons. Five games compose the spring trip and the same teams. The schedule:

April 11, Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J.; 12, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 14, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 15, Fordham at Philadelphia; West Point at West Point; 23, Colby at Hanover; 24, Colby at Hanover; 26, University of Maine at Hanover; 28, Cornell at Ithaca; 29, Syracuse at Syracuse.
May 3, M. A. C. at Hanover; 13, Tufts at Medford; 14, Yale at New Haven; 16, Syracuse at Hanover; 17, Williams at Hanover; 28, Harvard at Cambridge; 30, Holy Cross at Worcester; 31, Tufts at Hanover.
June 10, Cornell at Hanover; 21, Vermont at Hanover; 23, Amherst at Amherst; 24, Amherst at Hanover.

HARVARD ELECTS CAPTAIN SOON

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Capt. Percy L. Wendell of the 1912 Harvard football team is expected to call a meeting of his players the first of the week for the purpose of electing a captain for next season. Twenty men are eligible to vote and at present there is much speculation which of the two varsity tackles, Storer and Hitchcock, will be elected. Both have played on the varsity team for two seasons. It is believed that one or the other will be elected, although the feeling is said to be very evenly divided.

It has been hinted that a compromise candidate may be selected, either F. J. O'Brien '14 or W. T. Gardner '14, the former being a varsity end and the latter a tackle two seasons ago, although he did not get into the Yale game. Most of the players on the team, however, are sure that either Hitchcock or Storer will be elected.

O. D. M'LAUGHLIN WINS
O. D. McLaughlin of the B. A. A. won an open fencing tournament with dueling swords, held at the B. A. A. Friday night. McLaughlin, who is left-handed, is a brother of the fencer of the same name who represented the B. A. A. and this country in fencing at the recent Olympic championships at Stockholm, Sweden. McLaughlin won five of his seven bouts, lost one to Wualin and tied the other.

KIRKE AND SCHULTZ SIGN
Jay Kirke, the hard-hitting utility player of the Boston Nationals, has signed his contract for 1913. J. C. Schultz, an infielder drafted from Akron this fall, also sent in his signed contract Friday.

J. POWELL GOES TO LOUISVILLE
ST. LOUIS—John Powell, the St. Louis American's veteran pitcher, was traded to Louisville Friday for Charles Snyder, a pitcher.

Star Third Baseman Who Has Signed Three-Year Contract With Local Club



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)

W. L. GARDNER
W. L. Gardner, the former University of Vermont baseball player, and third baseman on the Boston American world's championship team last year, has signed a three-year contract with that club.

CRESCENT A. C. DEFEATS I. A. A. C. IN HOCKEY MATCH

NEW YORK—The Crescent Athletic Club hockey team easily defeated the Irish American Athletic Club in the St. Nicholas Rink Friday night. The score was 5 to 1 and the only point scored by the Green team was made on a rebound. The Crescents, although a much weaker team than the one which won the championship last year, played a good aggressive game and kept the play mostly in their opponents' territory.

The Irish American team was expected to be a strong one. Unfortunately for the team one of its best players, M. F. McDonald, a Canadian, was disabled and the team had to get along without him.

CRESCENT A. C. IRISH AM. A. C.
Carhart, G. Mitchell
Kennedy, P. Kingsella
Du Fresnoe, C. P. Gurn
Shirreff, F. La Patti
Reinmund, F. Harmon
Scarborough, L. W. Stickey
Hallock, F. W. Smith
Score, Crescent A. C. 5, Irish American A. C. 1. Goals, Shirreff 2, Hallock 1, Du Fresnoe, Reinmund, Harmon, Referee, H. Stanley, St. Nicholas. Assistant referee, S. Crocker, Goal umpire, R. Strang, New York A. C.; R. W. Finnell, Wanderers, Tigers, George T. Stebbins, Penalty timers, R. Condon, Wanderers; Sterling Martin, Crescent A. C. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

U. S. G. A. MEETS THIS EVENING

NEW YORK—The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association will be held tonight at Sherry's. After the banquet officers for next year will be elected. The report of the possibility of a serious discussion over the power of the nominating committee to perpetuate itself was not taken seriously by members today. No opposition ticket has as yet been put into the field.

President Leighton Calkins of the Plainfield Country Club issued a lengthy statement repudiating the charge made against the nominating committee by dissatisfied members and defending its slate.

PITTSBURGH BEATS ST. LOUIS
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Pittsburgh won from St. Louis Friday night, 50 to 33, in the National Billiard League tournament. Alex Broadhead started the game for St. Louis, but gave way to Elmer Calmer in the fortieth inning. C. A. McCourt, representing Pittsburgh, had a high run of 5; Calmer's best was 4. The game went 95 innings.

E. COLLINS AND J. BARRY SIGN UP
PHILADELPHIA—Edward W. Collins and John Barry, two of the stars of Connie Mack's \$100,000 infield, have signed their contracts for 1913. The documents from the two players were received by Mack Friday afternoon. Neither player had any complaint to find with the salary offered him.

PRINCETON SWIMMERS WIN
PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton varsity swimming and water polo teams opened the season here Friday night with victories over the College of the City of New York. The swimmers won by 36 to 17 and the poloists 85 to 0. The latter is one of the highest scores ever made in an intercollegiate water polo contest.

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VETERAN PLAYERS MAKE OUTLOOK FOR TUFTS NINE BRIGHT

Ten of Last Year's Men Report for Positions on the Varsity Squad—New Material Looks Very Good

BATTERY IS STRONG

MEDFORD, Mass.—With 10 of last year's varsity men out for positions on the team, the prospects at Tufts College for a winning nine this season are exceptionally bright, and there is no reason why Tufts should not put on the field the most successful baseball team she has ever had.

Candidates for pitcher will be put through two months indoor cage practice, as will the batters, in order to develop and control their speed. Adams is the only man that has been pitching regularly, though Krepps is a most prominent candidate. Krepps entered the college last fall from Mercersburg and did excellent work in the freshman-sophomore game at that time. Macks, who was unable to play the larger part of last season, is again in condition, and has shown fine speed and control at indoor practice.

It is expected that Bernard Lee, who played second base on the varsity nine last season will develop into a first class pitcher, and these four, with Davis, will furnish a first class pitching staff.

As to catchers, Tufts is very well situated this year, as both Jameson and Geary, last year's regulars, are out for the team. Commee, a substitute, and Nellis, a freshman, are also in line for the position, and with Captain Bennett, who played first last year, and Paul Huntington, of the class of '13, a very good catching squad should be produced.

A number of heavy hitters will be available in the outfield. Bennett, at first base, Lee at second, Proctor at shortstop, and Hooper on third are in line for their old positions, though Marynski, Armstrong, and Gately, are candidates for the latter position. Stafford, formerly of Dean academy, and Parks of Somerville high, are also out for positions in the field, and it is expected that some changes will have to be made.

Captain Bennett will either play on first or behind the bat, and Lee will devote his attention to shortstop or to pitching. Stafford looks to be the strongest candidate for second base as he is an excellent fielder and a heavy hitter. This combination, Bennett first, Stafford second, Lee shortstop, will give Tufts the fastest and heaviest hitting infield it has had for some years.

ACTION TAKEN ON MANNING CASE

CINCINNATI, O.—In reversing a decision of the national board of minor leagues here Friday, the national baseball commission gave notice that at its annual meeting in Chicago next Thursday it would advocate the adoption of a uniform contract for both major and minor leagues.

The case Friday was an appeal by Manning from a decision of the national board. The latter had refused his claim for salary against the York, Pa., club of the Tri-State league from June 1 to the end of the Tri-State season. Player Manning was declared a free agent unless the York club pays the player the demands asked for within 10 days.

HUNTER MEETS SLATER

PINEHURST, N. C.—Robert Hunter, Wee-Burn, and Harold Slater, Fox Hill, meet here today in the final round of the tenth annual mid-winter golf tournament. Both of Friday's matches in the first set were decided on the home green. Hunter defeated C. L. Becker, Woodland, and Slater disposed of I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill. In the consolation round F. X. Robeson, Oak Hill, will meet Edwin Freeman, Dyker Meadow.

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SUITS \$1.50
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As we cannot have "bargain sales" in "dull seasons" we reduce prices in special departments to keep our men busy. Work will be done just as carefully as always. Thoroughly dry cleaned all loose dirt and spots removed (and if necessary after that steam cleaned) and carefully pressed by "tailor pressmen." Our pressmen are most competent experienced men.
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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We hear much of the characteristics which go to make up the most successful golfer and several well known golfers have written on this subject interestingly. We will take up an extract from some impressions of America which appeared after Miss Rhona Adair was here. She seems to have found that people here excel rather in brilliancy than concentration. She said: "I find in America that with the 'never-give-up' spirit, which I have 'always heard' was typical of all America, they keep right on playing until their opponent's ball is actually in the hole. Nor does this apply to one hole only of a match. I have seen women with a score of four down and five to go starting them in the face, tee up with quite as much pluck and cheerfulness as they showed on the first tee, and in a good many instances with much more. That is the spirit which wins golf matches, and while I am loyal to the last to my home and friends, I must, in fairness, admit that American women seem better to rise to a bad situation and play 'better than they know how,' when such a feat is demanded by the exigencies of the score, than either English, Irish, or Scotch women."

Many of us who had the pleasure of watching Miss Adair play will be interested to know that this faculty she speaks of ("playing better than you know how") is regarded in Great Britain as her own special characteristic. She possessed to a remarkable degree the ability to rise to an emergency. If a difficult shot had to be played it acted on her as an inspiration.

Now we will turn to the writings of Mrs. Ross (Miss May Heslett) whose book "Ladies' Golf" holds many things men would find most useful to their game. She says: "No one can succeed to any great degree in games if they are not possessed of a large amount of self-control."

"Golf without confidence is worthless. If a player imagines she is going to miss a shot, she is perfectly certain to do so, while a player with confidence can overcome any difficulty. In putting especially confidence is a great advantage, and those who are not afraid of being overconfident are usually most successful. Make a bold bid for the hole and there is far more likelihood of the ball going down than if a feeble attempt were made. Never be uncertain about a shot, divided in your mind as to what club or what length swing to take; make a quick decision, and play the stroke to the best of your ability, without debating inwardly all the time you are hitting if some other club would not have done the work equally well or better."

"Always take a club with which you will not have to press, and don't be misled by feelings of pride; it is much safer to take the longer club and play an easy stroke than to press violently with a shorter club, knowing all the time that unless you make a perfect shot the distance cannot be reached. It is occasionally a great temptation to try what is possible to accomplish with a shorter club, but in a match the weakness must never be given in to, although in a practice round experiments of all kinds can be indulged in."

"It is nearly always the best players who are the most cautious; they know exactly what they can attempt with safety, and with a chance of success, and also what it would be foolishness to attempt, and, therefore, they know when to go for a difficulty and when to play short. Beginners go slap-dash at everything, and while, on the one hand, it often brings them into trouble, on the other, it is excellent practice, as no one can hope to improve who is ever playing a cautious game. When they develop more experience, they begin to play cautiously, and reap the benefit of the lessons which they have learnt by their former mistakes."

Now in case men; man may consider

his ideas on the subject have been overlooked we will quote first from Horace Hutcheson: "Golf is best learned by imitation. If you want to get on you must be thoughtful. Golf is not to be learned without an effort. If you have made a bad start, try to think where the error was, and have a few trial swings at a daisy to correct it. Equally, if you have made an unusually good one, try to reproduce it, so as to fix in your mind and muscles the means by which you achieved it. There is really much more fun and satisfaction to be got out of the game if you take it up in this earnest way than if you go at it in a slap-dash fashion. You will improve so much faster."

The matter may be drawn to a conclusion with a few words from the "imperturbable Scot," James Braid, who plays golf like a machine and never shows the faintest sign of elation or depression in the round and gives his opponent no clue as to whether he is exerting himself to the utmost, or playing with a substantial "something up his sleeve" to be produced if he thinks the occasion calls for it. "Make it a principle to play a little and think a lot. Golf is a game requiring an enormous amount of thought, and unless the player can always ascertain exactly what is the reason for his faults and what is the reason for his method of remedying them he will never make much progress."

"The player will find it necessary to play with his head all the time, and one of the first things that he will have to learn and one which he will find of use all through his career is when to take risks and when not to. The mere beginner should never take risks, that is to say, he should never attempt shots which he imagined may be beyond his powers, because he will be doing much to spoil the style he is forming for himself and get himself into very bad habits. Let him content himself with making the shots in an easy and comfortable way, and being as certain of them as he can be."

SIGN CONTRACTS WITH PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—Announcement was made here Friday by the board of control of the University Athletic Association that Keene Fitzpatrick, the varsity trainer, and William J. Clarke, the baseball coach, have both signed contracts to remain at Princeton.

Clarke, whose three-year contract expired at the close of the coming season, signed an agreement to remain here for another five years, but the length of Fitzpatrick's term was not made public. Clarke was formerly a member of the New York National league team, while Fitzpatrick came here from the University of Michigan.

BROWN TO ENTER B. A. A. GAMES

Brown University is to be represented in the annual indoor track and field meet of the Boston A. A. this year. A conference was held Friday between Prof. F. W. Marvel of Brown and Col. G. B. Billings of the B. A. A., following which the announcement was made. The college will probably run a team race with Amherst and enter a number of individual athletes, including Capt. Norman S. Taber in the Hunter mile.

ROCHESTER DEFEATS UNION FIVE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Union College basketball team played the Rochester University team at Schenectady Friday night and a very close game resulted in a victory for Rochester by 1 point, the score being 26 to 25. Union has expectations of a fast team, as they showed much better team work than the Rochester. Rochester has beaten Cornell this season.

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The latest of the famous hotels of the Ritz-Carlton group, and under the same administration as those in LONDON, PARIS, LUCERNE, EVIAN-LES-BAINS, NAPLES, ROME, BUENOS AIRES, MADRID, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, Etc.
Patrons of this hotel and restaurant are assured the same excellence of service and perfection of cuisine which has always characterized the other hotels of the group in England, the continent of Europe, South America and New York.

Japanese and Chinese Art Exhibits Open

ART OF CHINA AND JAPAN IS SHOWN AT THE FOGG MUSEUM

Langdon Warner, a graduate of Harvard in 1903 and a recognized authority on Chinese and Japanese art, lectured in the East room of the Fogg Art Museum Thursday afternoon on the special Chinese and Japanese art exhibit there. This collection is the finest of its kind, and is being sought by both the British Museum of London and the Metropolitan Museum of New York city.

Mr. Warner was to have given an art course in Harvard the second half-year, but he will return to China in order to look over the field with the view of starting a school of archeology and art similar to those which have been established at Rome and Athens.

Mr. Warner began his lecture by saying that to the uninitiated Chinese and Japanese art was not particularly a thing of beauty. He called attention to the fact that it was not so much the features of the person painted as the soul of the person which the artist tries to portray. He said, "The art of the Orient dates much further back than does that of the Occident; nevertheless we know less concerning it because of the inaccessibility of the traditions which govern it."

The largest of the paintings was the first subject of his discussion. It is a Japanese painting of Yakushi, surrounded by his 12 generals and Nikko and Gakko, the sun and moon. The painting is upon silk which is well preserved, although the painting was made in the twelfth century.

At the opposite end of the room is a small painting entitled "The Sisters," which is even older than the painting of Yakushi. Like the other painting it is dulled in color and has the rich tints which only many years could give to such a work.

Nearly is a small print of the Japanese god Jizo, which dates back to the thirteenth century. This is gentler in tone and more refined, although not so rich in texture, which is probably due to the new school of art which came in to Japan with the Ashikaga shogunate, which lasted from the middle of the fourteenth century until the sixteenth.

Detail Is Introduced

A Buddhist conception of Amida with the two attendants, Kwannon and Seishi, was the next subject of discussion. This picture clearly shows the decadence and love of detail which was introduced by the painters of this new dynasty, to the detriment of feeling. Near this is another and larger picture of the same object, which has been retouched and which gives a strong contrast between the new gold of the figures and the soft, rich background which the painting originally had.

A small panel which has been darkened by age and the constant smoke of the incense is enclosed in a glass case. The picture represents Dai Nishi (Great Light) in the center. A number of other figures surround the central figure in a formal arrangement. This painting, unlike the others, was painted by a layman and is one of the earliest lay pictures known, as all painting up to this time was done by the Buddhist priests and monks.

Another large picture which attracts more than passing attention is that of a Chinese monk seated in a large chair with his shoes upon a cushion before him. This picture is credited to the schools of Sung and Yuan, which are of the fourteenth century in China.

This room also contains several Lamaist paintings representing the strange religious art of Tibet. These are credited to the fourteenth century and to Sino-Tibetan artists, who were strongly influenced in their work by the Sung and Yuan schools of China and the Indo-Persian schools of that date.

Rare Works Shown

In an adjoining room is a rare collection of exceptionally fine paintings which are credited to Mata Bei or Mata Hei. These paintings are of women singing and dancing and are arranged upon a gold background. The technique is wonderful and the blending of the colors of which the gowns are painted shows an ability which has never been approached in any other school of Chinese or Japanese art. This school is the beginning of the present school of prints which are so common, but never since the time of the original master has the same degree of perfection been obtained. The works, like the greater part of these old paintings, are not signed and so it is difficult to place them properly.

This collection will be on exhibition to the public until Jan. 15. Then the pictures will be taken away from the museum, some to go to other places of exhibit and some to return to their owners.

NEW PAXTON DECORATION SEEN

The first of the mural decorations by William M. Paxton for the new Army and Navy Club building in Washington was placed on exhibition yesterday for a few days in the art gallery of the St. Botolph Club on Newbury street.

Neptune is pictured in his water chariot personally conducting a "jackie" in modern naval uniform upon a nautical frolic. The shell is being drawn by the traditional sea horses, and nymphs, cherubs and dolphins disport themselves alongside. The whole is admirably painted and is most noticeable in its color harmonies.

NEW PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT'S AUNT



Miss Delia Torrey as pictured by Miss Emily Burling Waite, graduate of Boston museum art school

One of the most interesting of the works of Miss Emily Burling Waite is not in the collection now on view at the Museum of Fine Arts, as President Taft wished to mark the new year by presenting to his aunt, Miss Delia Torrey, the portrait he had ordered of the young Boston artist.

Like a number of the pictures in the

current exhibition, the portrait of Miss Torrey shows the influence of the work of the noted French painters of today, notably Besnard in the daring use of vivid color in contrasting masses as a background, and the picturing of the subject at a difficult moment for portrayal. Artists say that she has achieved a most interesting success in this instance.

JAPANESE PRINTS OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SEEN AT ART CLUB

About 60 examples of eighteenth century Japanese prints from the private collection of Charles Harvey Pepper were placed on public view today at the Boston Art Club, following a private view by the members and their guests Friday evening. There are 13 Hiroshige prints, 14 by Utamaro, seven by Masayoshi, and several each by Toyokuni, Haronobu, Kionaga, Buncho, Koriussai, Shunyei, Yeishi, Shunsho, Kuniyoshi.

It is interesting to make the circuit beginning at the left of the entrance, where hang three of the printing blocks such as were used in reproducing the artist's original painting. Beside these blocks hang the original studies made by Kuniyoshi for a portrait of himself. Dissatisfied with the first sketch, he pasted patches of paper over the head, hands and feet and drew them again. The completed drawing, copied, hangs close by. On the same wall is a spirited sketch by an unknown artist, showing how thoroughly the lines of the figure are thought out, however many are eliminated in the ultimate picture.

On the north wall hang the Utamaro pictures, all of a quality and rarity that make Mr. Pepper a much envied collector. These are mostly pictures of domestic scenes, and all are beautifully drawn and colored, and all are nearly perfect prints. One quaint night scene shows every detail of the lovely dresses worn by the ladies, yet it is night time. Fireworks shoot into the air, and the artist sufficiently indicates that it is night by darkening the sky at the top of the picture.

Among the famous prints of Hiroshige is shown "The Monkey Bridge" and "The Snow Gorge," both of which are much sought for their rarity and for their intrinsic beauty. The indication of the motion of the water and of perspective in a long low waterfall and its background of mountains is striking example of the height of Japanese artistry. The Masayoshi pictures are unusual in that no key block was used in making charmingly simple flower studies. Artists linger long over "In the Garden," by Shunyei, a picture remarkable in composition and harmony of line. Fascinatingly decorative is "Carp, Leaping a Waterfall," by Yeisen.

The exhibition will be open through the month. Cards of admission may be obtained of any member of the Boston Art Club.

Museum of Fine Arts
TEN ILLUSTRATED TALKS ON
EVERYDAY ART
By HUGER ELLIOTT
SATURDAYS AT ELEVEN, BEGINNING JAN. 25TH
Discussions range from household furnishings and ornaments to memorials, paintings and other art.
Fee for course, \$5.00. Special fee for teachers, \$1.00.
Payable at Office of the Director.

PENNELL EXHIBITION IN LONDON IMPRESSES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It cannot be denied that Joseph Pennell has extended the "frontiers of the beautiful"—he has indeed carried them forward over the boundary line of the coal pit and the railway station, the great chimneys of Bradford and the steel works and stock yards of Chicago, over the furnaces and gum factories of France and the coal mines of Oberhausen, and has found beauty unexampled and unrecorded in them all.

The merest of men can find it in the Rhine castles, Toledo and in Rome, in the Grand canyon of Arizona, in London, and even in the mystery and sobriety of London, with its changing moods; of Westminster and Greenwich, where the hills run downwards towards the old buildings and the shipping; in the Gate of the Temple, in St. Pauls, Ludgate, and even in certain aspects of Leeds, Bradford and Wolverhampton. But seldom do we look for beauty in the ugliest aspects of these towns, where the smoke and steam have rolled together to make an impenetrable canopy of damp fog to enshroud unlovely things in a still more unlovely and blighting atmosphere.

Wonder of Work Appeals

The wonder of work as a subject must make an appeal more forcible perhaps than any other, to Mr. Pennell, an appeal so forcibly as to make the places where it is carried on almost sublime, and in his work they attain to a grandeur and dignity of mass, light and shade at which we wonder. Probably the title of the exhibition—"The Wonder of Work"—is meant to apply mainly to the drawings of the Panama canal, because a letter from Col. G. W. Goethals, the chief engineer of that undertaking, is used as a sort of second introduction. Colonel Goethals declares that these pictures illustrate the work clearly, forcibly and vividly, that they portray actual conditions with a force which he did not believe could be developed in a picture.

Certainly work, work, work and great achievement is the theme sung out in these lithographs, from the building of the Miraflores lock to the entrance of the canal from the Pacific. Again achievement grand and mighty; but here the achievement of natural forces is the motive of the drawings of the Grand canyon of the Colorado. To fire the imagination nothing could best the power of these great cities, temples and

fortresses, natural objects all, under the names he gives them. Apply such terms as the Walled City, the Temple, Sunset Cities or the Cities under the Black Mountain, to formations of nature and you are immediately transported from the workaday word to realms almost undreamed of.

Near Bright Angel Trail

These drawings, too, were all made within a mile or so, he tells us, of the Bright Angel trail. Is not that a name to conjure with? We can see it, too, the trail of the footsteps of the bright angel as it winds down the gorge, down and down, disappearing and reappearing as it goes onwards into the shadows of the canyon. Of great wonder, also, are the massive formations of the rocks of the Yosemite valley, warming us again into enthusiasm by their nomenclature, the Cathedral Door and the Sentinel, where the walls of the valley rise sheer for 1000 feet worn into shapes of towers and castles by the action of air and water. With complete success Mr. Pennell gives the very spirit of their savage magnificence. No chance drawing helps with the mountain. It has to be discerned and set down right, or no real mountain and no picturesque and romantic handling.

The first disappointment came with the huge buildings of New York. They loomed as splendidly as the great canyon and the Yosemite valley and the Panama canal, and this was where we came to know what those mystic garments, light and air, can do by way of transformation, and how the offices of commerce piled one upon another in New York can masquerade as precipices and cliffs and, moreover, in Mr. Pennell's magic hands appear as beautiful. The sky-scrapers of New York are certainly magnificent, taken as a whole, but their romance is borrowed from the atmosphere and the sunshine as well as from the vision of the artist. Inside and outside they are commercial undertakings.

Joseph Pennell draws like a strong man and an enthusiast. He loves big things, they appeal mightily to him, and he invests all he is capable of, smoke cloud, mountain, lock gate, Westminster, abbey or the sky-scrapers, with his own romantic vision. The picturesqueness is his own and the beauty the stuff that dreams are made of.

PASTOR GUEST OF TRAVELING MEN

The Cape Cod Commercial Travelers Association held its annual dinner at the Quincy House last evening. Seth Taylor presided, and the guests were Frank H. Pope of Leominster, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Chelsea, and Fred Daggett of Boston.

The following officers were elected: C. H. Wing of New Bedford, president; E. A. Cutter, vice-president; Arthur T. Knowles, secretary; Clinton E. Hobbs, treasurer. A. W. Burnham, A. B. Campbell, Roger Homer, George A. Gerald, Mr. Henry Robinson and Seth Taylor, executive committee.

SILVER CUP GIVEN TO WOMAN

Mrs. Gladys White Mack of Brookline, who has conducted classes in dancing at the West End House, Boston, was given a reception last night at the house. Mrs. James J. Storrow, Supervisor Freeman and about 50 members were present. A silver cup was given to Mrs. Mack.

MAINE TO MAKE COAL INQUIRY

AUGUSTA, Me.—An order calling for an investigation of coal prices in Maine was passed by the Legislature Friday. A joint committee to have charge of the inquiry will be appointed later.

JANUARY CONCERT DATES ANNOUNCED

Dates on which municipal concerts will be held during the remainder of the month have been announced by the city music department.

Next Tuesday evening a concert by the municipal orchestra will be given in French's opera house, Hyde Park. Wednesday evening a municipal chamber concert will be given in the Girl's Latin school.

The remaining dates follow: Jan. 21, Charles Sumner school, Roslindale, orchestral concert; Jan. 22, Dorchester high school, trio concert; Jan. 24, Franklin Union hall, orchestral concert; Jan. 28, Faneuil hall, orchestral concert; Jan. 30, Hugh O'Brien school, Roxbury, orchestral concert, and Jan. 31, Chapman school, East Boston, trio concert.

PROF. V. D. SCUDDER TO GIVE LECTURE

Prof. Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley College, who was active at the time of the Lawrence strike in discussing the I. W. W., is to be the lecturer at the Ford hall meeting tomorrow night, her topic being "The Moral Asset of the Class Struggle."

The music will be supplied by Miss Katherine Crockett, soprano.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

THE substantial growth of the Fourth-Atlantic National Bank since its removal to its ample and convenient quarters at the corner of State and Kilby Streets is conclusive evidence that it is giving its patrons most acceptable service.

It will be glad to give the same careful attention to new customers, regardless of the size of their balance or volume of business transacted.

THE FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

STATE STREET, Corner KILBY BOSTON

Chandler & Co.

Will hold on

Monday

A great sale of \$60,000 worth of

Fine Furs

All to be sold at

50% Discount

See Chandler & Co.'s Advertisement in Last Page, Section 1.

Shepard Norwell Company

Beginning MONDAY, 8:30 A. M.

Great Sales Including

Upholstery Goods Brass Beds
Lace Curtains and Bedding

The offerings involve heavy losses—some borne by us—but most of them are sustained by manufacturers and importers—losses that are unusual—and regrettable.

A SHEPARD RUG SALE

Standard Domestic Rugs at much less even than regular SHEPARD prices.

There would be enough in such a statement to set an extra tide of buyers surging through the Store were these little prices put on odd lots, exhausted assortments, or unthrifty hangers-on. But they are not.

NOT A STYLISH THAT LIMPS; NOT A PATTERN THAT MAY NOT BE YOUR FIRST CHOICE.

It is precisely the same sort of stock we have been selling all season. But those big trade wheels have made a turn that lets us drop DOLLARS from every Rug.

This is how it all came about: About this time manufacturers close out stock on hand. We seized the chance. All value roads run this way for cash and quick sales. For example:

ROYAL WILTONS
27x54 Inches.
Value \$6.50.
At **\$5.00**

ROYAL WILTONS
36x63 Inches.
Value \$7.00.
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ROYAL WILTONS
36x63 Inches.
Value \$9.50.
At **\$7.50**

Wherever one of these Rugs goes and the price is told, it sets other people to wanting them.

We have never known a time when so little money could capture so much Rug quality and beauty.

ROYAL WILTON RUGS
Size 8 1/4 x 10 1/2 feet.
Values \$52.00 and \$54.00.
Special at **\$42.50**

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Size 9 x 12 feet.
Values \$57.00 and \$60.00.
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ROYAL WILTONS
8 1/4 x 10 1/2 Ft.
Values \$39.50 and \$42.00.
Special **\$31.00**

Handsome 'luxurious' Rugs from one of the greatest American makers. Subdued or bold designs in bright, cheerful colors.

ROYAL WILTONS
9 x 12 Ft.
Values \$42.00 and \$47.00.
Special **\$32.50**

Easy to see every detail of the Eastern designs in the perfect light of our enlarged Rug store. The dye-men never did richer work than on the deep, soft, springy pile of these beautiful Wiltons. Every new-found shade, or tint, or color play greets you.

SEAMLESS TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

6x9 feet.
Value \$10.50.
At **\$7.75**

8 1/4 x 10 1/2 feet.
Value \$16.00.
At **\$11.75**

9 x 12 feet.
Value \$18.75.
At **\$14.75**

ORIENTAL RUGS

The advertising is limited to two lower-than-ever prices. Such a sudden swell of trade as they are liable to create would have taxed us before we doubled the size of the Rug store.

Oriental Rugs of flawless origin and honorable repute—with little of little prices tacked to them.

FERAGHANS IRANS and MOSULS
Average size 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 5 in.
Worth up to \$45.00.
Special at **\$29.50**

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Worth up to \$49.50.
Special at **\$36.50**

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REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION ON MORE STRICT BASIS IS ADVOCATED

Economists' Warnings That United States Must Have Sweeping Restrictions Recall Senator Lodge's Speech Which Furnishes Background for Agitation

Economists have recently made much of the statement that the United States can no longer continue to allow immigration unchecked by sweeping restrictions without incurring at the same time a gradual lowering of the American standard of citizenship. Such expressions have been accentuated by such recent industrial experiences as those of New England textile cities with the syndicalists. In view of experiences of this sort, that seem to show some change already effected in the racial complexion of American cities, it is interesting to revert to a speech delivered on this subject by U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Mar. 16, 1896, in which he pointed out the menace and gave reasons for more restrictive laws. This speech the Monitor here reproduces in large part, because it is the background for most of the present day agitation for immigration restriction.

It is not necessary to enter into a discussion of the economic side of the general policy of restricting immigration. In this direction the argument is unanswerable. If we have any regard for the welfare, the wages, or the standard life of American workmen, we should take immediate steps to restrict foreign immigration. There is no danger, at present at all events, to our workmen from the coming of skilled mechanics or trained and educated men with a settled occupation or pursuit, for immigrants of this class will never seek to lower the American standard of life and wages. On the contrary, they desire the same standard for themselves. But there is an appalling danger to the American wage earner from the flood of low, unskilled, ignorant foreign labor which has poured into the country for some years past, and which not only takes lower wages, but accepts a standard of life and living so low that the American workman cannot compete with it.

The injury of unrestricted immigration to American wages and American standards of living is sufficiently plain and is bad enough, but the danger which this immigration threatens to the quality of our citizenship is far worse. That which it concerns us to know and that which is more vital to us as a people than all possible questions of tariff or currency is whether the quality of our citizenship is endangered by the present course and character of immigration to the United States. To determine this question we must look into the history of our race.

How, then, has the English-speaking race, which today controls so large a part of the earth's surface, been formed? Great Britain and Ireland at the time of the Roman conquest were populated by Celtic tribes. After the downfall of the Roman empire these tribes remained in possession of the islands with probably but very slight infusion of Latin blood. Then came what is commonly known as the Saxon invasion. Certain North German tribes, own brothers to those other tribes which swept southward and westward over the whole Roman empire, crossed the English channel and landed in the corner of England known as the Isle of Thanet. They were hard fighters, pagans and adventurers. They swept over the whole of England and the low lands of Scotland. A few British words like basket, relating to domestic employments, indicate that only women of the conquered race, and not many of those, were spared. The extermination was fierce and thorough. The native Celts were driven back into the highlands of Scotland and to the edge of the sea in Cornwall and Wales, while all the rest of the land became Saxon.

The conquerors established themselves in their new country, were converted to Christianity, and began to advance in civilization. Then came a fresh wave from the Germanic tribes. This time it was the Danes. They were of the same blood as the Saxons, and the two kindred races fought hard for the possession of England until the last comers prevailed and their chiefs reached the throne. Then in 1066 there was another invasion, this time from the shores of France. But the new invaders and conquerors were not Frenchmen. As Carlyle says, they were only Saxons who spoke French. A hundred years before, these Normans, or Northmen, northernmost of all the Germanic tribes, had descended on Europe. They were the most remarkable of all the people who poured out of the Germanic forests. They came upon Europe in their long, low ships, a set of fighting pirates and buccaners, and yet these same pirates brought with them out of the darkness and cold of the north a remarkable literature and a strange and poetic mythology. Wherever they went they conquered, and wherever they stopped they set up for themselves dukedoms, principalities, and kingdoms. To them we owe the marvels of Gothic architecture, for it was they who were the great builders and architects of medieval Europe. They were great military engineers as well and revived the art of fortified defense, which had been lost to the world. They were great statesmen and great generals, and they had only been in Normandy about a hundred years when they crossed the English channel, conquered the country, and gave to England for many generations to come her kings and nobles. But the Normans in their turn were absorbed or blended with the great mass of the Danes and the still earlier Saxons. In reality they were all one people. They had different names and spoke differing dialects, but their characteristics were the same. And so this Germanic people, assimilating more or less and absorbing to a greater or less degree their neighbors of the northern and western Celtic

from their own brethren who dwelt in the low sea-riht lands at the mouths of the Scheldt and Rhine. In the course of the centuries these people were welded together and had made a new speech and a new race, with strong and well-defined qualities, both mental and moral.

When the reformation came this work was pretty nearly done, and after that great movement had struck off the shackles from the human mind the English-speaking people were ready to come forward and begin to play their part in a world where the despotism of the church had been broken, and where political despotism was about to enter on its great struggle against the forces of freedom.

This period, when the work of centuries which had resulted in the making of the English people was complete, and when they were entering upon their career of world conquest, is of peculiar interest to us. Then it was that from the England of Shakespeare and Bacon and Raleigh, and later from the England of Pym and Hampden and Cromwell and Milton, Englishmen fared forth across the great ocean to the North American continent. The first Englishmen to come and to remain here settled on the James river, and there laid the foundation of the great state of Virginia. The next landed much farther to the north.

At the period of these two English settlements, and just about at the same time, the Dutch settled at the mouth of the Hudson and the Swedes upon the Delaware. Both, be it remembered, were of the same original race stock as the English settlers of Virginia and New England, who were destined to be so predominant in the North American colonies. At the close of the seventeenth century and during the eighteenth there came to America three other migrations of people sufficiently numerous to be considered in estimating the races from which the colonists were derived. These were the Scotch-Irish, the Germans, and the French Huguenots. The Scotch-Irish, as they are commonly called with us, were immigrants from the north of Ireland.

They were chiefly descendants of Cromwell's soldiers, who had been settled in Ulster and of the Lowland Scotch, who had come to the same region. They were the men who made the famous defense of Londonderry against James II., and differed in no essential respect either of race or language from the English, who had preceded them in America. Some of them settled in New Hampshire, but most of them in the western part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. They were found in all the colonies in a greater or less degree, and were a vigorous body of men, who have contributed very largely to the upbuilding of the United States and played a great part in our history. The German immigrants were the Protestants of the Palatinate, and they settled in large numbers in western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The Huguenots, although not very numerous, were a singularly fine body of people. They had shown the highest moral qualities in their long struggle for religious freedom. They had faced war, massacre, and persecution for nearly two centuries, and had never wavered in their constancy to the creed in which they believed. Harried and driven out of France by Louis XIV, they had sought refuge in Holland and England, and in the new world. They were to be found in this country in all our colonies, and everywhere they became a most valuable addition to our population.

Such, then, briefly were the people composing the colonies when we faced England in the war for independence. It will be observed that with the exception of the Huguenot French, who formed but a small percentage of the total population, the people of the 13 colonies were all of the same original race stocks. The Dutch, the Swedes, and the Germans simply blended again with the English-speaking tribes whom Caesar fought and Tacitus described.

During the present century, down to 1875, there have been three large migrations to this country in addition to the always steady stream from Great Britain; one came from Ireland about the middle of the century, and somewhat later one from Germany and one from Scandinavia, in which is included Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Irish, although of a different race stock originally, have been closely associated with the English-speaking people for nearly a thousand years. They speak the same language, and during that long period the two races have lived side by side, and to some extent intermarried. The Germans and Scandinavians are again people of the same race stock as the English, who founded and built up the colonies. During this century, down to 1875, then, as in the two which preceded it, there had been scarcely any

immigration to this country, except from kindred or allied races and no other, which was sufficiently numerous to have produced any effect on the national characteristics, or to be taken into account here. Since 1875, however, there has been a great change. While the people who for 250 years have been migrating to America have continued to furnish large numbers of immigrants to the United States, other races of totally different race origin, with whom the English-speaking people have never hitherto been assimilated or brought in contact, have suddenly begun to immigrate to the United States in large numbers. Russians, Hungarians, Poles, Bohemians, Italians, Greeks, and even Asiatics, whose immigration to America was almost unknown 20 years ago, have during the last 20 years poured in in steadily increasing numbers, until now they nearly equal the immigration of those races kindred by whom the United States has hitherto been built up and the American people formed.

This momentous fact is the one which confronts us today, and if continued, it carries with it future consequences far deeper than any other event of our times. It involves, in a word, nothing less than the possibility of a great and perilous change in the very fabric of our race. The English-speaking race, as I have shown, has been made slowly during the centuries. Nothing has happened thus far to radically change it here. In the United States, after allowing for the variations produced by new climatic influences and changed conditions of life and of political institutions, it is still in the great essentials fundamentally the same race. The additions in this country until the present time have been from kindred people or from those with whom we have been long allied and who speak the same language. By those who look at this question superficially we hear it often said that the English-speaking people, especially in America, are a mixture of races. Analysis shows that the actual mixture in the English-speaking race is very small, and that while the English-speaking people are derived through different channels, no doubt, there is among them none the less an overwhelming preponderance of the same race stock, that of the great Germanic tribes who reached from Norway to the Alps. They have been welded together by more than 1000 years of wars, conquests, migrations, and struggles, both at home and abroad, and in so doing they have attained a fixity and definiteness of national character unknown to any other people.

Let me quote on this point a distinguished witness of another race and another language. M. Gustave Le Bon, a distinguished French writer of the highest scientific training and attainments, who says in his very remarkable book on the "Evolution of Races": "Most of the historic races of Europe are still in process of formation, and it is important to realize this fact in order to understand their history. The English alone represent a race almost entirely fixed. In them the ancient Briton, the Saxon, and the Norman have been effaced to form a new and very homogeneous type."

It being admitted, therefore, that a historic race of fixed type has been developed, it remains to consider what this means, what a race is, and what a change would portend. That which identifies a race and sets it apart from others is not to be found merely or ultimately in its physical appearance, its institutions, its law, its literature, or even its language. These are in the last analysis only the expression or the evidence of race. The achievements of the intellect pass easily from land to land and from people to people. The telephone, invented but yesterday, is used today in China, in Australia, or in South Africa as freely as in the United States. The book which the press today gives to the world in English is scattered tomorrow throughout the earth in every tongue, and the thoughts of the writer become the property of mankind. You can take a Hindoo and give him the highest education the world can afford. He has a keen intelligence. He will absorb the learning of Oxford, he will acquire the manners and habits of England, he will sit in the British Parliament, but you can not make him an Englishman. Yet he, like his conqueror, is of the great Indo-European family. But it has taken 6000 years and more to create the differences which exist between them. You can not efface those differences thus made, by education in a single life, because they do not rest upon the intellect. What, then, is the matter of race which separates the Englishman from the Hindoo and the American from the Indian? It is something deeper and more fundamental than anything which concerns the intellect. We all know it instinctively, although it is so impalpable that we can scarcely define it, and yet so deeply marked that even the physiological differences between the Negro, the Mongol, and the Caucasian are not more persistent or more obvious. When we speak of a race, then, we do not mean its expressions in art or in language, or its achievements in knowledge. We mean the moral and intellectual characters, which in their association represent the product of all its past, the inheritance of all its ancestors, and the motive of all its conduct. The men of each race possess an indestructible stock of ideas, traditions, sentiments, modes of thought, an unconscious inheritance from their ancestors, upon which argument has no effect. What makes a race are their mental and, above all, their moral characteristics, the slow growth and accumulation of centuries of toil and conflict. These are the qualities which determine their social efficiency as a people, which make

one race rise and another fall, which we draw out of a dim past through many generations of ancestors, about which we can not argue, but in which we blindly believe, and which guide us in our generation as they have guided the race itself across the centuries.

Such achievements as M. Le Bon credits us with are due to the qualities of the American people, whom he, as a man of science looking below the surface, rightly describes as homogeneous. Those qualities are moral far more than intellectual, and it is on the moral qualities of the English-speaking race that our history, our victories, and all our future rest. There is only one way in which you can lower those qualities or weaken those characteristics, and that is by breeding them out. If a lower race mixes with a higher in sufficient numbers, history teaches us that the lower race will prevail. The lower race will absorb the higher, not the higher the lower, when the two strains approach equality in numbers. In other words, there is a limit to the capacity of any race for assimilating and elevating an inferior race, and when you begin to pour in in unlimited numbers people of alien or lower races of less efficiency and less moral force, you are running the greatest risk that a people can run. The lowering of a great race means not only its own decline but that of civilization. M. Le Bon sees no danger to us in immigration, and his reason for this view is one of the most interesting things he says. He declares that the people of the United States will never be injured by immigration, because the moment they see the peril the great race instinct will assert itself and shut the immigration out. The reports of the treasury for the last 15 years show that the peril is at hand. I trust that the prediction is true and that the unerring instinct of the race will shut the danger out, as it closed the door upon the coming of the Celts.

That the peril is not imaginary or the offspring of race prejudice, I will prove by another disinterested witness, also a Frenchman. M. Paul Bourget, the distinguished novelist, visited this country a few years ago and wrote a book containing his impressions of what he saw.

He was not content, as many travelers are, to say that our cities were high priced, the streets of New York noisy, the cars hot, and then feel that he had disposed of the United States and the people thereof for time and for eternity. M. Bourget saw here a great country and a great people; in other words, a great fact in modern times. Our ways were not his ways, nor our thoughts his thoughts, and he probably liked his own country and his own ways much better, but he none the less studied us carefully and sympathetically. What most interested him was to see whether the socialistic movements, which now occupy the alarmed attention of Europe, were equally threatening here. His conclusion, which I will state in a few words, is of profound interest. I expected to find signs of a coming era of classes, and he went home believing that if any danger threatened the United States it was not from a war of classes, but a war of races.

More precious even than forms of government are the mental and moral qualities which make what we call our race. While those stand unimpaired all is safe. When those decline all is imperiled. They are exposed to but a single danger, and that is by changing the quality of our race and citizenship through the wholesale infusion of races whose traditions and inheritances, whose thoughts and whose beliefs are wholly alien to ours and with whom we have never assimilated or even been associated in the past. The danger has begun. It is small as yet, comparatively speaking, but it is large enough to warn us to act while there is yet time and while it can be done easily and efficiently. There lies the peril at the portals of our land; there is pressing the tide of unrestricted immigration. The time has certainly come, if not to stop, at least to check, to sift, and to restrict those immigrants. In careless strength, with generous hand, we have kept our gates wide open to all the world. If we do not close them, we should at least place sentinels beside them to challenge those who would pass through. The gates which admit men to the United States and to citizenship in the great republic should no longer be left unguarded.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

It pays to pay cash
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

900 Dozen More Shirts

Just Arrived

And Go On Sale at Once. The Values Offered During This Great Sale Have Become Well Known During the Past Week. The Same Splendid Opportunity to Economize Is Still Open.



For 50c and 59c
Negligee Shirts

Blue Amoskeag chambray shirts with attached cuffs, also fancy negligee shirts in new patterns that are neat and fresh. These shirts are so good that you will buy them in half dozen lots at 29c.



For 69c
Negligee Shirts

Fancy negligee shirts with attached laundered and soft French cuffs, made from fine fancy percales. These shirts are well made and in assortments of very neat and seasonable patterns.



For 79c
Negligee Shirts

Made from a good grade of fancy percales, assorted patterns, some have separate soft collar and soft French cuffs. A matchless bargain at 49c each.



For \$1 and \$1.25
Negligee Shirts

In this lot are some advanced patterns, including staple black and white. All have attached laundered cuffs and are made from high-grade percales and madras. 69c each.

10 Pounds of Sugar GIVEN With Each Purchase of a Barrel of Flour

Although our Great White Sale is the important event of the week to Boston shoppers, we are not forgetful of the very great economies which our Grocery Department represents to the housekeepers of Greater Boston. As evidence of our interest in their struggle against high living costs, we call attention to the following remarkably low prices which we are pleased to make for Monday.

10c Rice Fancy head natural rice marked at 2 lbs 13c
38c Chocolate Walter Lowmyer's Cooking Chocolate, marked at 27 cents a pound 27c
15c Prunes Fancy Santa Clara prunes, marked at 10c a pound 10c
22c Cocoa Walter Lowmyer's Cocoa, marked at 10c a can 16c
25c Jams Raspberry or Strawberry Jam at 20c a jar 20c

13c Sardines Nord Pol fancy imported, smoked 9c
18c Herring Smith's Imported Herring in large cans 12c
15c Crackers 1 Uncle's 1 Zn Zn 10c
5c Soap We have marked the popular Ivory Soap for this sale at 10 bars 38c

10c Oats The well known and ever necessary Quaker Oats, marked at 2 packages 15c
20c Apricots California Evaporated, marked at 14c a pound 14c
5c Soap Welcome Soap marked at 10 bars 37c
See our display of premiums given away with Welcome Soap Wrappers at booth in the grocery department.

15c Macaroni Di Cola's finest, marked at 11c a pack 11c
25c Pineapple Fancy sliced Hawaiian Pineapple at 17c a can 17c
28c Vanilla Burnett's Vanilla, marked at 22c a bottle 22c
15c Borax 1-pound package of 20 Borax, marked at 9c 9c
15c Corn Wascoco Fancy Maine Corn, marked at 11c a can 11c

HOUSEKEEPERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
To every customer purchasing a barrel of Gold Medal, Pillsbury's Best or Ceresota Flour Monday we will give 10 pounds of American Sugar Refinery's Granulated Sugar.

RULING ON CLAUSE IN PARCEL POST ACT SOUGHT IN BOSTON

Interpretation of the insurance clause in the parcel post act is puzzling Postmaster Edwin C. Mansfield of the Boston postoffice. Claims have been instituted by a Boston milliner for damages sustained to a feather valued at \$20 which was claimed to be delivered by the parcel post crushed and broken.

Literally, the parcel act simply insures packages against loss, that is, non-delivery by the postoffice. Postmaster Mansfield has requested the postoffice officials at Washington for the correct interpretation of the clause. That printed matter is classed by the postoffice department as third-class mail and therefore cannot be sent by parcel post delivery is a fact firmly impressed on the receiver of a package which recently passed through the Boston postoffice. The consignee had placed 6 cents' worth of parcel post stamps on the package, but this fee was ignored by the mail clerk who, upon inspection, at once affixed 4 cents' worth of "regular" postage stamps to the package and marked it "collect." It cost 10 cents to send through the mails this package which could have been delivered by third-class mail for two 2-cent stamps.

O. E. S. ELECTS OFFICERS

Past matrons and masters of Ruth chapter, Order of Eastern Star, of Chelsea, held the annual election and dined at the Quincy house last evening. Mrs. G. H. Tilton presented the new president, Mrs. A. E. Fitch, a handsome souvenir. Other officers are Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, first vice-president; Mrs. Laura C. Dogie, second vice-president; Mrs. Annie S. Smith, secretary-treasurer.

WOMEN'S CLUB TO MEET

The mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs will be held on Feb. 12 in the Arlington Street church. On the evening of Feb. 11 a peace meeting will be held in Tremont Temple. Dr. Charles R. Brown will be the principal speaker.

STAGES REFUSE PARCELS BY POST

VALE, Ore.—On account of the inauguration of the parcel post, the stage line tapping a number of towns near here has refused to carry either the parcels or other mail. The contract with the stage line still has 18 months to run.

HIGHER PAY FOR AVIATORS

WASHINGTON—Carrying \$93,830,177, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over the amount appropriated last year, the army appropriation bill was reported to the House last night. A 50 per cent increase in the salaries of army aviators is provided for. For the use of the aviation corps \$150,000 is appropriated, considerably less than was asked for.

REFORMERS TO HEAR W. D. FOULKE

Members of the Massachusetts Reform Club will hold their annual meeting at Youngs hotel, Tuesday evening. The principal speaker will be William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, president of the National Municipal League. His subject will be "The Competitive System in City Government." Dinner will be served at 6:30 p. m.

SCHOOL ATHLETES HONORED

EVERETT, Mass.—The Armory drill hall was filled with parents and pupils of the Everett grammar schools last night to witness the presentation of the two school championship shield trophies and the 74 individual school letters to the successful grammar school athletes. Mayor James Chambers presented the trophies.

Read Chandler & Co.'s

Advertisement on Last Page, Section 1, of the sale of \$60,000 worth of

Fine Furs
At 50% Discount

PUJO WITNESS TELLS COMMITTEE THAT NO MONEY TRUST EXISTS

George F. Baker Resumes His Testimony and Outlines Personnel of Financial Control in Wall Street

WILL SUBMIT LIST

Concentration of Money and Credit Should Halt, Says Witness—Committee Adjourns Until Next Tuesday

WASHINGTON—When the Pujo committee of House members, endeavoring to ascertain whether or not there is a money trust, convenes again next Thursday a list of the transactions in which the First National Bank of New York, J. P. Morgan & Co. and other large financial institutions have acted jointly, will be submitted by George F. Baker, president of the bank. This is the result of an agreement reached Friday when Mr. Baker was on the witness stand throughout the session.

That there is no money trust; that the present concentration of money and credit "has gone far enough"; that in certain hands it would have an unfavorable effect upon the nation; that the "safety of the situation lies in the personnel of the men in control," and that present conditions are "not entirely comfortable for the country" were a few of the statements made by Mr. Baker.

Mr. Baker reviewed in detail the operation of himself, his bank and J. P. Morgan & Co. in the issuance of bonds. When the committee adjourned the witness, rising in his place, thanked the committee and its counsel for their courtesy and was in return thanked for testifying. He and his party left immediately for New York.

Early in the day, in the midst of the wordy discussion of bond issues of millions and the intricacies of high finance, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, endeavored to connect Mr. Baker, J. P. Morgan and James Stillman up in a financial triumvirate controlling huge interests.

"Is Mr. Morgan recognized as the great general of the financial army?" he was asked.

"That is according to whom you ask," said the witness. "We, his friends, think he is."

"He is generally so recognized, is he not?"

"Well, yes," said Mr. Baker.

"You and James Stillman are his chief lieutenants?"

"We were during the panic."

"You three dominate the financial situation?"

"I wouldn't say that; it was true during the panic."

"Isn't Mr. Morgan the dominant financial power in the world?"

"I don't know of anybody more so."

"And there's nobody so except yourself?"

"There's no particular dominant power today. There was during the panic. Now business goes along in its natural way."

The banker said when the stock of the First National was increased from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000 40 per cent of the increase was given to a select group of individuals "where it would do the most good" and 60 per cent to the rest of the stockholders.

SENATE TAKES UP ARCHBALD CASE IN SECRET SESSION

WASHINGTON—While the Senate will consider behind closed doors today the evidence submitted in the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald of the commerce court the vote will be taken in public and probably not before Monday.

The trial that has engrossed the attention of the Senate for more than four hours a day since Dec. 3 came to an end Friday when Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama ended the final argument of the House managers with another appeal for the removal of Judge Archbald because of alleged misconduct. The full penalty that may be imposed by the Senate includes not only removal from office, but disqualification in any position of public trust in future.

Separate votes will have to be taken on each of the 13 articles of impeachment. A two thirds vote would be necessary to convict Judge Archbald upon any of the counts against him.

OUTSIDE WORK URGED

Open air employment for prisoners at Deer Island, changes in the housing of those who have merely offended against public order, and some reconstruction in the prison are recommendations in resolutions accepted Friday at a meeting of the Massachusetts Prison Reform League at the home of Miss Eugenia Frothingham, 476 Beacon street.

COURT CONSIDERS PETITION

Arguments in the proceedings before Judge Morton of the United States district court, in which certain petitioners are asking to have William S. Butler & Co., Inc., and Everybody's Store, declared insolvent, were finished yesterday and the court took the subject under consideration.

"BACK TO THE FARM" DAY AT BOSTON POULTRY SHOW; FANCIERS TAKE A LAST LOOK

This is "back to the farm" day at Mechanics building, for tonight the seventeenth annual show of the Boston Poultry Association comes to a close, and poultry, water birds, wild fowl and pet stock will leave for home. While judging was completed yesterday announcement of the best cat in the show has not yet been made and is expected some time today.

Massachusetts won 13 of the 14 cups valued at \$100 each at the show yesterday. The president's cup for the best pen in the show went to the Oakland farm of Taunton.

Victor, a silver tabby belonging to Mrs. Jack Gately of Somerville, proved one of the chief features of the cat show yesterday. He won the blue ribbon in his class and took 12 specials. He was the only cat in the Boston show with a perfect butterfly between the shoulders and two distinct spine stripes.

Mrs. W. T. Masten of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., secretary of the Water Fowl Club of America, entered a large class of water fowl, and in keen competition won first prize with the champion white Chinese gander.

The Massachusetts branch of the American Poultry Association held its annual meeting yesterday. These officers were elected: President, M. F. Delano of Vineyard Haven; first vice-president, Prof. J. C. Graham of Amherst; second vice-president, W. I. Brown of Providence; third vice-president, Dennis Tasker of Brattleboro, Vt.; secretary, F. W. Briggs of Pittsfield, Me.; executive committee, Ralph Woodward of Grafton, A. Q. Carter of Freeport, Me., Charles P. Shaylor of Lee, William E.

Bright of Waltham and F. W. Alfmy of Tiverton Four Corners, R. I.

Winners of the special prizes awarded yesterday were:

Boston Poultry Show Association, \$100 champion challenge cup for best barred Plymouth Rock male, won by Haldie Nicholson, Leominster.

A. R. Sharp's \$100 champion challenge cup for best light Brahma male, J. W. Shaw, Brockton.

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J. C. Sharp, Jr.'s \$100 challenge cup for best Partridge Cochins male, Edwin W. Dwight, Framingham.

W. E. Bright's \$100 challenge cup for best white Cochins male, S. B. Roy, Worcester.

Spratt's champion challenge cup for best barred Plymouth Rock male, Haldie Nicholson, Leominster.

W. C. Baylies' \$100 champion challenge cup for best buff Plymouth Rock male, Capt. Thomas Rae, Holyoke.

S. H. Roberts' \$100 champion challenge cup for best Partridge Wyandotte male, Charles H. Wood, Worcester.

G. B. Inches' \$100 champion challenge cup for best silver-gray Dorking male, Henry Hales, Ridgewood, N. J.

G. B. Inches' \$100 champion challenge cup for best silver-gray Dorking female, C. M. Weld, Readville.

House Rock poultry farm's \$100 champion challenge for best rose comb or single comb Rhode Island red male, Harold Tompkins of Concord, Mass.

W. C. Baylies' \$100 champion challenge cup for best single comb brown Leghorn male, Glenridge Poultry Yards, West Newton.

A call for united work by colleges and experiment stations of all the states in New England, eliminating duplication and introducing specialization, and a plea for one large horticultural exhibition each year by a united New England organization, including all of the societies of the six states entered into the addresses at the dinner given by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association at the Commonwealth hotel last night.

Harold L. Frost of Arlington, president of the association, presided and urged unity in marketing and scoring fruit in the New England states.

John K. M. L. Farquhar, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, introduced first, said that New England fruit growers should take a wider range and grow plums and grapes to a greater extent, since much of this fruit now comes from abroad. He wished that the associations of the different New England states would unite and hold one great exhibition each year in some important city in this section similar to the Society of American Florists.

Representative G. H. Ellis of Newton, House chairman of the committee on railroads, said that he believed the railroads were anxious to forward the agricultural interests of New England, and while he admitted the freight situation was bad enough, declared there should be cooperation between these interests and the railroad managements. He advised cooperation of colleges and experiment stations, so that each one might specialize and not duplicate.

W. H. Conant of Buckland, Me., vice-president of the Maine Pomological Society, said better grading and more honesty were needed in his state, and that the market there was a jumble. E. W. Breed, president of the Worcester Horticultural Society, said that it seemed to him that transportation of fruit in some places was in a very weak condition and was glad that the trolley express was being introduced into the central part of the state. He said the parcel post should prove of benefit for the distribution of select fruit, and that more intensive cultivation should be done.

J. Lewis Ellsworth, retiring secretary of the state board of agriculture, said that the New England fruit show should be used as the vehicle for cooperation and consolidation of New England interests. C. W. Barker of Exeter, N. H., president of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, said that much could be saved to the fruit growers in the matter of cooperative buying of supplies and materials and selling of their product.

R. C. Bowen of Providence, R. I., treasurer of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, favored cooperation. Wilfrid Wheeler of Concord, Mass., secretary-elect of the state board of agriculture, said not enough attention was paid to our own markets.

Railroad Relations Talked

J. Norris Barnes, president of the Connecticut Pomological Society, said that he believed some injustice was being done to the New Haven management in the late railroad discussion, that he had invariably found the vice-presidents willing in every way to help the Connecticut fruit growers put their fruit into Boston or Portland or any other place they wanted to reach.

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January Mark-Down Sale Entire Stock of Silk Blouses Repriced

Fashionable Blouses in Fashionable Fabrics
At Greatly Reduced Prices

Coming at the season when the average woman is desirous of adding to her wardrobe—piecing it out and brightening it—this opportunity to purchase blouses, strictly up-to-date in every particular, will be welcomed by many who strive to be smartly dressed at the least expenditure.

Many styles to select from, in all the new colorings, particularly suit tones, although the assortment of sizes in each one is broken.

13.50 to 15.00 Dressy Chiffon Blouses—Daintily embroidered or lace trimmed. A charming model, is of heavy taupe chiffon, over cerise messaline, with collar and yoke of fine white, net, net sleeve frills and trimming of small crystal buttons. 10.75

12.50 Chiffon Blouses—With shadow and Venise lace trimmings. One of the prettiest is a navy blue chiffon over white net, combined with brilliant blue messaline. Venise insertions and decorative buttons. 9.75

11.95 Brocaded Silk and Chiffon Blouses—One of taupe brocade has the new rolling collar and vest effects of white satin and is trimmed with fancy red buttons. 8.75

8.95 to 10.00 Plain and Fancy Chiffon Blouses—In semi-tailored styles, including a dainty pompadour chiffon over white net with vest formed of plaited net, edged with ecru lace, and plaited net finishing neck and sleeves. 7.95

7.50 to 8.95 Chiffon Blouses—In the suit tones, filet trimmed and hand embroidered. A handsome model in taupe chiffon over white net, has yoke and sleeve cuffs of shadow lace and is filet trimmed. 5.90

5.00 to 5.90 Silk, Chiffon and Messaline Blouses—In fancy and tailored models, lace and button trimmed, in a range of sizes and good colors. 3.95

Our Great Outer Apparel Floor for Women—Main Store, Second Floor

Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

MT. VERNON PLAN TO AID ALIENS IS URGED FOR THE BAY STATE

As a model plan by which Massachusetts cities and towns can increase friendship between resident aliens and Americans as a basis of international peace, Miss Wilcox, secretary of the international relations committee of the Twentieth Century Club and former professor at Wellesley College, outlines the work being done in Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

"Mt. Vernon is a town of about 33,000 inhabitants. Among these are some 3000 Italians and 2500 Jews and a considerable scattering of Poles and Swedes. As in many of our suburban towns the presence of so large a population of foreigners presents serious problems. The attempt to solve these problems was initiated by the late state regent of the D. A. R. Under her initiative a committee was organized in Mt. Vernon which included Jews, Italians, a Protestant minister and a superintendent of schools. By this committee the plan of a series of evenings partly instructive and partly social has been carried out.

"According to the resolution adopted by unanimous vote:

"This new movement has the special object of assisting the immigrant in every possible way without patronizing him. It means to give him a cordial welcome to the new land and to bring him in touch with the best and most helpful things in American life. It intends largely, but not entirely, through the school and library to give such education, civic and other, as he knows he needs and to help prepare him for citizenship.

"The course opened with a lecture by John Foster Carr. This lecture served to explain the need and purpose of the work. It was followed later by a lecture in Italian on "Opportunities of America for the Italian." This lecture was given by Vittorio Racca, professor of political economy at the University of Rome.

"The third lecture was given in Yiddish by Charles H. Shapiro, a prominent lawyer of Bridgeport, Conn., and an important officer of the International Society B'nai B'rith.

"These lectures emphasize the social part of the work, a portion of the evening being devoted to a lecture in some

plants and flowers, by E. D. Hatfield; on fruits, by Edward B. Wilder; on vegetables, by Duncan Finlayson; on children's gardens, by Henry S. Adams; on gardens, by Charles W. Parker, and on lectures, by E. B. Wilder.

foreign language and the rest to a social occasion. Some of these lectures will deal with the different nationalities and their history in modern times. Each evening is to have some music.

"That lectures of this kind addressed to non-English speaking foreigners would be widely welcomed is shown by the experience of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Buffalo. Members of this chapter made a series of lectures, giving facts and details of the history of the United States and its form of government. These were translated into German, Italian, Polish, and carefully revised to be sure that no confusion or distortion of ideas had resulted from translation. They were then delivered to audiences of foreigners, in each case by a man of the same nationality.

"So popular were the lectures that the audiences petitioned that seats in the schoolroom might be removed, saying they would all stand in order that more might get into the room.

"The first difficulty which presents itself to one who thinks of the possibility of repeating such lectures is that of obtaining material. This has until recently been a very real difficulty, but about two years ago, under the leadership of the Connecticut chapter of the D. A. R., a guidebook for the immigrant alien was published, which contains material not only for lectures upon history, but upon such other things as immigrants should know.

"This book is sold for only 15 cents, or 20 cents in stamps sent to John Foster Carr, 241 Fifth Avenue, New York city.

"Senator Dillingham, chairman of the immigration commission, remarks of this book that 'its distribution is a service of the highest importance and one which has in it promise of untold good both to all prospective citizens and to society.'

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE PLANS MASS MEETING UPON ANNIVERSARY

The largest rally of the municipal campaign will take place in Faneuil hall tonight when the Citizens' Municipal League will meet to celebrate the third anniversary of the adoption of the new charter and to endorse Walter L. Collins, John J. Attridge and Lewis J. Hewitt, the league's three candidates, for the city council.

A short parade led by the Letter Carriers' band will precede the rally. Col. Thomas L. Livermore will preside and the speakers will include former Con-

gressman John A. Keliher, Max Mitchell and the candidates for the council.

James A. Watson, the independent candidate for the council, will hold open air rallies throughout the day and evening.

The candidates for the school committee also have arranged busy programs for tonight. Miss Frances G. Curtis and Isaac Harris will hold several rallies, but Miss Curtis will not meet Mr. Harris in debate.

Candidates for the council, including Mr. Watson, held rallies at the William E. Russell Club in Hyde Park last night.

With the closing of the campaign Monday night, Mayor Fitzgerald will tour the city in the interests of Isaac Harris.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road provided a special parlor car train from North station at 8:50 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of the McElwain party, en route to Manchester, N. H., and return, leaving Manchester at 3:20 p. m. and stopping at Nashua until 4:25. The special is due at the North station at 5:31 o'clock p. m.

The Boston & Albany Saturday Wellesley special train, operated for the accommodation of students, returned to the schedule at South station today for the remainder of the school term.

Allen Melver, superintendent of the power house of the Boston Terminal Company, is charging five gas buoys for the government at South station Pintel gas plant.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, occupying special New Haven railway equipment, are scheduled to arrive over the Shore line from New York city at 11 o'clock tonight.

The mechanical department of the Boston & Maine road is installing concrete foundations for new machinery at the Fitchburg division's repair shops located at Prison point, Charlestown.

A. H. Hanson, general passenger agent of the Boston & Albany road is distributing a handsome New York Central lines calendar showing a view of the Grand Central station when completed.

Members of Conrad's orchestra occupied two 14-section sleeping cars attached to the New Haven road's Colonial express from South station at 8:30 o'clock this morning en route to New York city.

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A Sale of Mink Furs 1/2 LESS

In connection with many lots of medium and low priced furs, we are also holding a special selling of mink furs, as follows:

Afternoon	
Tea	
Daily	</

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of interest daily
to thousands of
Monitor readers

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ROYAL DUTCH
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AS MUCH AS OF
OTHER COCOAS
BECAUSE OF ITS
DOUBLE STRENGTH

Absolutely highest quality
is what you get when buying
BENDSORP'S
Cocoa more by the package
but less by the cup.
STEPHEN L. BARTLETT CO.
IMPORTERS, BOSTON




ANNUAL SALE

C. G. Gunther's Sons

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It is the modern broom.

The handle is made moist-
ure-proof by a special process of
enameling. Its smooth, glossy surface
is both attractive and inviting to use. For
parlor and general housework, ask for MIDGET,
FYNELITE, DAISY-LEE or FAIRY-QUEEN.
Address Department K, giving us your dealer's name, and
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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PICTORIAL

REVIEW

PATTERNS

January Clearance Sale

This important event is offering many opportunities to save money, as
all broken lines, odds and ends and discontinued numbers have been
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE to effect a Quick Clearance before invoicing.

Beeman & Hendee
351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Clearance Sale—Girls' Coats

NOVELTY COATS—For little girls
of 2 to 8 years—elegant pat-
terns. January Clearance \$4.50
price

MAN-MADE COATS—For
Misses of 16 and 18 years. Fine
heavy materials; beautiful
workmanship. Sale price \$7.50

VOGUE OF VELVET INCREASES

Changes in the lines of coats

AS the winter progresses the vogue of velvet and its allied material increases. Velvet costumes are worn in the morning on the shopping expeditions; in the afternoon to concerts, receptions and matinees, and in the evening to the theater, the opera and balls. To answer this strenuous demand for velvet there are numerous grades, ranging from a cheap product which will show the wear and tear in a very short time to the loveliest of supple chiffon velvets, as pliable and soft as suede. All the colors of the rainbow, and many based on these are reflected in these various grades of velvets. For the street, black is the first choice, with gray and taupe as close seconds. There are also appealing tones of purple, blue, green and rich browns which have many advocates. For the more dressy costumes to be worn in the house the brilliant new colorings, unique reds, the vivid greens, the brilliant yellows and the intense blues—all are well represented. But for evening wear the softer pastel tints are most effective, according to a New York Tribune writer. The street costume of velvet, appropriate for morning wear, is distinguished from the correct afternoon costume by its cut and its trimming. The suit worn in the morning should derive its style from its simplicity, its becoming lines and its general air of smartness. The model most favored suffers somewhat from its own popularity, but there is a certain in-

dividual smartness which relieves the monotony. The skirt is plain, often severely plain, without a vestige of trimming. Occasionally this severity is broken by a two-inch hem directly down the center of the front, but, as a rule, even fur is tabooed. The coat follows the lines of the cutaway. A recent novelty is the pointed back, instead of rounded. The newest interpretation of the cutaway is the model designed from a man's full dress coat. The distinction in a coat of this type, however, lies entirely in the cut, which should not be broken by trimming of any kind. A particularly effective costume shows one of these new coats in a soft shade of gray velvet worn with a black broadcloth-skirt, the skirt displaying the drapery kept closely toward the bottom.

Drapery, and even plaiding, fur and touches of lace lend their charm to make a more elaborate creation of the velvet afternoon costume.

Velvet dresses are quite as much in vogue as the suits, and when made with lace or net are comfortable, even in steam-heated rooms. In Paris, where the facilities are meager for heating the rooms to summer temperature, the velvet to adapt it to the comfort of the smartly gown New Yorker it has been combined with quantities of chiffon, lace or silk, except when it is to be worn under the topcoat on the street.

TRIED RECIPES

ALMOND BREAD

TAKE two and a half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and a half cups of sugar, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and six well-beaten eggs; mix to a soft dough; then add a quarter of a pound of sweet almonds, blanched, but not cut. Lastly, work in one and a quarter glassfuls of the best salad oil. Do not have the dough too stiff, but knead thoroughly, flouring the board well. Cut the dough into pieces about the size of medium-sized potatoes. Roll these on the board lengthwise, so they will extend all the way across shallow baking pans. Have the pans dusted with flour, but do not grease them. Bake in a brisk oven until a fine brown, and as soon as they are taken from the oven cut the rolls into two or four-inch pieces. This must be done at once, while the almonds are hot and soft. Half the quantity of this dough will make two and a half dozen pieces of bread. It will keep a long time, however, and remain crisp and nice. The taste of the oil will not be noticeable after the bread is baked.

LAMB AND CRUMB SALAD

Chop very coarsely the leftover bits of lamb and take about half their bulk of very dry toasted bread. Have the bread toasted so slowly in a slow oven that it will be practically a rusk. Grind this toast or chop quite fine. Moisten well with melted butter and hot water, adding a little salt. Let these crumbs, thus soaked and buttered cool. Then mix thoroughly with the chopped lamb, adding as you mix, salad dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves with added dressing passed, or placed on the leaf beside the salad. Crackers are as good as bread. The object is to minimize the lamb flavor and to secure the taste of toasted cracker or bread crumbs, well permeated with butter. Also the lamb seemed to dry after keeping about a week.

RICE MERINGUE

One cup boiled rice, one large pint of milk, two eggs, one large cup of sugar, one lemon; beat the milk, stir in rice, the yolks of the eggs and sugar, and cook thick as soft custard; take from fire, grate in rind of lemon, pour in buttered dish, beat whites of eggs, add lemon juice and little sugar, pour over pudding and brown.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

GRAHAM FRUIT PUDDING

One heaping tablespoonful butter rubbed through $\frac{1}{2}$ cups graham flour, half cup molasses, half cup sweet milk, one egg, scant teaspoonful soda, one cup raisins. Steam $\frac{1}{2}$ or two hours. Serve with rich vanilla sauce. If more fruit is desired, add citron and currants.

RICH APPLE DESSERT

Add 12 ounces of brown sugar to a pint of stewed apples, also one quarter pound of butter and four eggs, first putting the apples through a colander as they are removed from the fire and then stirring in the butter. First beat the eggs well and stir in the sugar and mix with the apples and butter. This should be served cold. (The salt should be washed out of the butter before using.)—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IDEAL CAT

At the National Cat Show, held recently in the Crystal Palace, London, a number of beautiful cats were exhibited, writes a contributor to the Monitor. Louis Wain, who was judging, stated that never before at any show had they seen such perfection of shading in the cats exhibited. The red kitten, which belonged to Mrs. H. Cook, was deservedly judged the best cat in the show, and may be described as the ideal cat at which the fanciers have been aiming for years. Its redness is not marred by one speck or suspicion of white. Its eyes are alternating circles of light red and dark red, just as its tabby coat is alternate streaks of the two shades. It may be a surprise to some cat lovers to know that red and blue are now two favorite tints with the cat fancier.

PLAYING RUG

Playing rugs are to be seen in many nurseries, and are carried out in several varieties of material and design. Thick flannel makes an excellent foundation for one. Dark red flannel with a cutout border of animals in gray or tan felt, bound with red silk, would make a most attractive rug, says the Pittsburgh Sun. A whole menagerie of animals may be used for the border, or Teddy bears alternating with dancing rabbits might be preferred.

FASHIONS AND

HANDSOME WRAP FOR EVENING EMBROIDERY IN GOLD AND SILVER ON WOMAN'S WEAR

Satin, with trimming of brocade and fur

THE draped wrap is unquestionably the smartest of the season. This one is peculiarly graceful. It takes beautiful lines and folds, it includes the new drooping shoulders and it appropriately can be made from any fashionable material.

Satin is the material illustrated, with trimming of brocade and fur, but velvet is being extensively used this season, both plain and brocaded, and either one would be handsome with fur as trimming, or with lace and fur, or one of the beautiful beaded bands.

The coat gives a handsome, distinctive effect, yet it is really simple. The drapery is accomplished by the deft laying of plaits, and there are only under arm and sleeve seams, the plain sleeves being joined to it. This combination of fur collar with satin revers is a charming one and greatly in vogue, but many women may not care for the fur and the collar can be made all of satin or of satin with the trimming material, or the collar could be of velvet or satin with an edge of fur. The new red in silk would make a peculiarly rich effect, yellow or amber color with brown fox would be beautiful or white with mole would be lovely.

For the medium size, the coat will require 6½ yards of material 27, 5¼ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 1¼ yards 27 inches wide for the trimming, four yards of fur banding and either fur skins of three eighths yards 52 inches wide for the collar.

The pattern of the coat (7893) is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May-Man-



ton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

GREENHOUSE ADDED TO A HOME

New Jersey structure as an example

IT IS not every one who can afford the space to erect a greenhouse on his suburban grounds or city lot; yet every one who wants to have a passably good greenhouse can have it in the way that one of the writer's friends has had his for three years. The residence is in a New Jersey town, on the south side of the street and has a fair-sized lawn at the east side and at the rear, in each of which directions are rather low growing shrubbery and dwarf fruit trees. In the west corner of the house is the kitchen, in the east, the dining room. A window formerly looked due south from the dining room and at no time of the year was shaded by either trees or the neighbor's house.

The first thing was to build a concrete platform about 10 feet square in the rear of the dining room window. The foundation was made with air spaces in the walls to assist in keeping out the cold. Beneath the platform a large space was left empty, but connected with the cellar so the temperature would be modified by the furnace which heats the house. This warm air beneath the floor would, it was hoped, prevent the floor from being very cold even if it did not have much effect in warming the greenhouse. The floor is made to slope from each side to the center where a drain with a properly constructed grating and plumber's trap are located. Thus all excess water quickly passes out.

The carpenter cut a large doorway where the window had been and after putting in a casing hung double doors with large panes of glass in them. At the outside corners posts about six inches square were then erected and beside the walls on either side of the doors similar but thinner posts were also placed. Between these, at the right and the left sides, stout paneling of matched material was put in, then layers of building paper, then on the outside cladding of the same kind as that used on the walls of the house. On the south side the paneling was made the same, except that it is in two parts and is removable, so that during the summer it may be taken away and the platform used as a porch with temporary steps leading to the lawn. One of the sides is hinged so that when desired it can be used as a door during spring and autumn.

The posts support a stout roof of wood, shingled above and ceiled with matched lumber. Between them are two commercial standard size hotbed frames with double glass. The advantage of having the glass double is that far less heat is required to warm the room than if single glass were employed, the air space between the panes acting as a non-conductor of heat. These frames are pushed into place from below, their upper ends fitting in slots beneath the eaves, and their lower being held from slipping outward by cleats which require only a couple of minutes to adjust and fasten. During the late spring, summer and early autumn months when the greenhouse is not in use these glass frames are stored in the cellar of the house.

The equipment consists of three benches, not permanently fastened to the walls and the floor, but portable. They are made of cypress lumber. The bottoms are of slats about three inches wide and placed about a third of an inch

apart so as to insure good drainage. The sides are six inches high and three quarters of an inch thick; so also the ends. For convenience they are three feet wide and just long enough to leave about an inch play at the ends between the walls and each other. Each is supported by four well-braced and stout legs which make the tops of the benches about 2½ feet from the floor.

To complete the outfit a faucet with hose connections, a hose with various kinds of nozzles, an electric light suspended from the center of the ceiling and the usual greenhouse tools are provided. Besides these only sphagnum moss, such as florists use, fertilizer and flower pots were needed. The plants came from various sources—from friends and florists, but mainly from cuttings or slips and from seed. Altogether on the day of the writer's visit about 200 potted plants were in the little home greenhouse. Among the plants that succeeded best were asparagus, plumosus, asparagus sprengeri, wandering jew, various kinds of begonia, geranium, narcissus, daffodil, tulip, genista, fuchsia, heliotrope, flowering maple, coleus, Kentia, Areca and Phoenix palms, Boston fern and Pteris ferns.

WOMEN TO GIVE MARCH PAGEANT IN WASHINGTON



(Photo copyright by Clinedinst)
MRS. WILLIAM KENT

ONE of the features of inauguration week in Washington, if plans are successfully carried out, will be a mammoth allegorical pageant on March 3. Women in medieval costumes will take part, and there will be an elaborate presentation of tableaux in front of the treasury building. Mrs. Kent, wife of Congressman William Kent, of California, is chairman of the congressional committee having in charge the arrangements for the pageant. She is a leader in the woman suffrage movement.

FEW home dressmakers or milliners attempt embroidery in gold and silver, which is really very simple when once the nature of the materials used is understood. The gold or silver cord known as bullion, which forms the basis of much of this work, is the material used by the makers of uniforms, and can be purchased of them. In every large city such a dealer can be found. There are several grades of this material, but the best is the cheapest in the end, if the article embroidered is to be used for any length of time, since it will remain untarnished sometimes for years.

Bullion can be cut into different lengths, and applied to a design by sewing through the hollow part, as you would string beads. The pieces of the bullion are laid on a design in the same way that stitches are laid in embroidery, and much of the effect is produced by the varying angles at which the stitches are laid.

Another necessary article which can be obtained from the same dealer is gold or silver thread. It comes in a number of sizes, and is used like sewing silk.

Among the garments shown for a trousseau was a black broadcloth evening cape, made of a square of goods showing the four points and having a high military collar of black velvet. This collar was ornamented with a vine of oak leaves and acorns in heavy gold embroidery, and gave just the touch necessary to make the garment a thing of beauty. The cape was a very expensive one, and yet the average girl with nimble fingers could have copied it at little cost, says the Youth's Companion.

To embroider such a collar, it is first necessary to transfer the design to a piece of thin paper, which is sewed to the collar, and then to outline the design through the paper with a thread of contrasting color. When the design is wholly outlined the paper is torn away, and when the embroidery is complete the bastings are removed. Measure a few of the stitches to ascertain the length required, and cut pieces of the bullion to correspond; a little experimenting will prevent a waste of material.

The initials on schoolboys' caps are made in this way, and could easily be done at home; the stars and other emblems used to ornament children's coats may be embroidered in this way much more easily than they could be embroidered in silk. The old emblems cut from garments can be used as models.

For the more lace-like ornamentations, gauze and net can be used in much the same way that net is used in insert patterns in linen embroidery. Baste the net under the part of the goods to be ornamented, and work over the pattern in the usual manner, and when all is finished, cut away the goods from the embroidery, leaving the gold net insert. The embroidery used with net can be of bullion, in long and short stitches, or simply of gold thread handled much as embroidery silks might be.

It is possible to obtain soutache braid in gold and silver, and many attractive designs can be made by using some old Battenberg lace for a foundation, and following the same method employed in making that lace. If you do not care to put in a filling of lace stitches, a small piece of gauze or net may be substituted. The butterfly and the bowknot are both popular figures, and when the edges are wired they form attractive bonnet trimmings or hair ornaments.

Buttons covered with the material from which a garment is made can be decorated with a few threads of the bullion, or netted with the gold or silver thread. There are many uses for the thread alone, either in embroidery over color or in outlining a design on a lace ground.

SILVER ADORNS TABLE AND DELIGHTS HOSTESS

THERE is no doubt that a certain quantity of silver goods adds a wonderful charm to the appearance of a table—a charm which can be imparted in no other way. At the same time the possession of silver means an addition to the domestic labors of the housewife. Few housewives, though, are there who do not prefer the additional labor rather than forego the pleasure of counting silver among their household treasures.

Whenever there is possible choice, always buy silver goods as plain as possible—they are more costly than when elaborately chased and engraved, but they are also far less trouble to keep in order, and look infinitely worth the extra value, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Because there is not enough silver, perhaps, to warrant the adoption of a silver pantry or great canteen, do not fall into the way of keeping silver "anywhere." If there is no small cupboard fixed in the house which can be used for the purpose, have a silver cupboard made—a good strong cupboard lined right through with green baize. With larger things—cups and bread baskets, cream jugs, and so on—just stand them on the shelves of such a cupboard. Small cutlery things are better if kept in baize rolls, which are quite easily made. Take two strips of baize, one wider than the other. Join them together in envelope fashion, and stitch across in a succession of pockets. Slip a fork or spoon into each of the pockets, fasten the flap over with a couple of patent clips, and the result is a thing which will keep the silver much better than any baize-lined baskets. It is not wise as a rule to keep silver goods in satin or velvet-lined jewelry cases, as frequently in time the color or friction of the lining affects the color of the silver.

Silver must be attended to regularly—not once in three months. Keep a special china or earthenware bowl for washing the silver in each time it is used. Simply make a good soap lather with boiling water, adding a tablespoonful of broken soda for every quart of water. If any of the silver is stained rub gently with a pad made of old flannel; then take out and wipe gently with a clean, soft towel—old white rags do excellently for the purpose—and polish up with chamois leather.

TO REPAIR BROKEN CROCHET

Irish crochet has been popular so long that the backgrounds of much of it have had time to become worn and broken, although the decoration itself may still be as good as new. In such cases the ornament can be used to adorn a sofa pillow, a bureau cover, table dollies or a centerpiece, says the Youth's Companion.

Cut away the ground from the decoration, and baste the design securely in place on the piece to which you are to apply it. Sew carefully round the edge of the design until it is securely attached to the new background, then cut away that part of the background that is included within the outlines of the ornament.

Success, in the artistic sense, will depend upon how you use the old designs in their new application. Circular pieces should be utilized for centers, straight-line pieces for borders. Finish the straight-line pieces by hemstitching the lines, and the round pieces by hemming and sewing lace on the edges.

RAISING FLOWERS INDOORS

Bulbs have the great advantage of being clean to keep in the house, no soil being required. Fill the pots to within one inch of the top with pebbles, set the bulbs in and cover the whole with water. Put away in a dark, cool place for two or three weeks, but take care to keep the water at the same height all the time. Then bring them out and give them as much light and air as possible, changing the water every eight days by draining it off, and replacing it by water at the same temperature. The question of keeping the water at a moderate temperature all the time is a most important one.

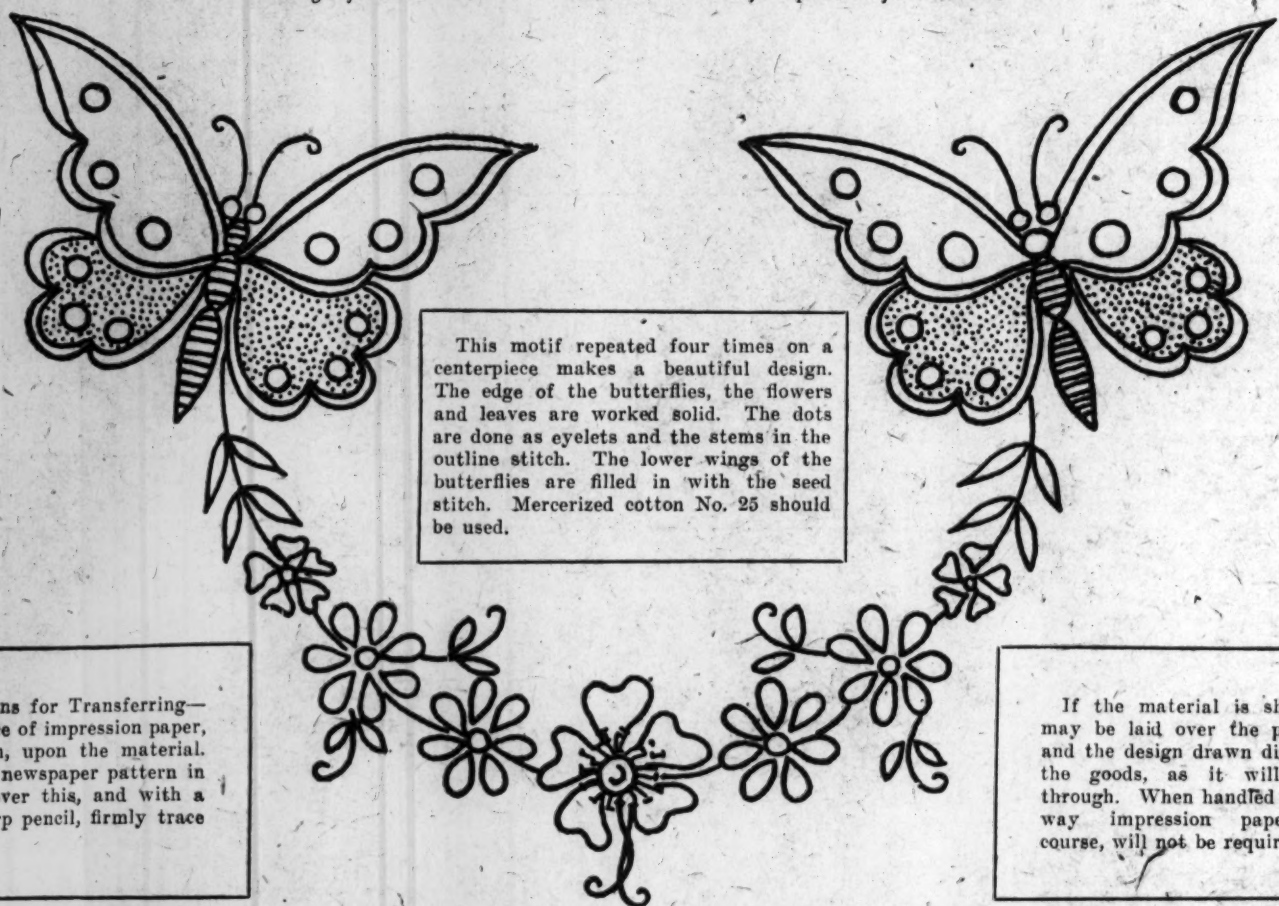
CHILDREN LIKE RICE IN MILK

In using rice as a vegetable instead of potatoes, many young children who not only like it plain boiled, even with butter or beef juice on it, like it very much when boiled and then heated in milk in a casserole for 30 minutes and served in the casserole.—New Haven Journal Courier.

THE HOUSEHOLD

BUTTERFLY EMBROIDERED FOR DECORATION OF CENTERPIECE

Wings filled in with seed stitch and motif repeated four times



This motif repeated four times on a centerpiece makes a beautiful design. The edge of the butterflies, the flowers and leaves are worked solid. The dots are done as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The lower wings of the butterflies are filled in with the seed stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

Directions for Transferring—Lay a piece of impression paper, face down, upon the material. Place the newspaper pattern in position over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil, firmly trace each line.

If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern, and the design drawn direct on the goods, as it will show through. When handled in this way impression paper, of course, will not be required.

FROM JACOBAN TO QUEEN ANNE FURNITURE STYLE

SOME folk maintain that we should not speak of Queen Anne furniture at all but of "Dutch" furniture, as the character and influence were typically Dutch. Be that as it may, the term has gained general acceptance, as applying to the last decade of the seventeenth century and the first 25 or 30 years of the eighteenth.

Although walnut had occasionally been used for English furniture before this period, it now became the favorite, and almost wholly supplanted oak, writes Harold Donaldson Eberlein in *Suburban Life*. With the new architectural development, in which much light paint was used indoors, the dark color of the wood supplied a more pleasing contrast than oak, and, furthermore, the graining itself was a source of beauty in the flat, uncarved surfaces of Queen Anne furniture.

One of the distinguishing points emphasizing the vast change in style between Jacobean and Queen Anne furniture was the introduction of the curvilinear element. The new cabinetmakers possessed greater skill than most of their predecessors of Stuart times, and knew how to manipulate their materials and execute their joinery more dexterously. The common use of the curving line was more noticeable in the "cabriole" or banded legs of chairs, tables, chests and cabinets than in any other particular. The curving line was also to be seen on the tops of cabinets, secretaries, or highboys; in the backs of chairs, the tops of mirrors, and in the feet of low chests and secretaries.

As the services of the woodcarver had been almost altogether dispensed with, furniture had to depend on beauty of line, graceful proportion and the subtle use of curves for its charm. The one really significant bit of carving that made its appearance on Queen Anne furniture was the much-esteemed Dutch cockleshell that was employed in a variety of ways and places. It was found in concave as well as convex forms, both of which lent themselves admirably to the fancy of the carver and yielded more scope for originality of treatment than might at first be supposed.

The feet of these cabriole legs usually ended in "hoofs" or "claws" (sometimes called "slipper" feet), resting either on the floor or upon balls or "cushions." Occasionally, instead of the "hoof" or "club" foot, we find the blunted toes of a "web" or "duck" foot, with the lines of carving extended part way up the leg. The claw and ball foot was not commonly found until a considerably later date.

Nothing will more forcibly impress upon one the radical change that had taken place in the mobiliary art between the Jacobean and Queen Anne styles than a comparison between chairs typical of their several periods. The Jacobean chair stood on four stout, straight legs, tied and braced by stretchers or rungs, often near the floor, so that they formed a support or roost for the heels of the occupant, as their worn condition testified.

In the Queen Anne period the seats were lowered and stretchers almost wholly dispensed with, except for strengthening the frame. The seats of Jacobean chairs were square; in Queen Anne chairs the seats were rounded in front with sides either convergently curving or carried in straight convergent lines to a back narrower than the front.

The greatest difference, however, was in the backs. The backs of Jacobean chairs, though often inclined backward at an obtuse angle to the seat, were straight, rigid and uncompromising, with perpendicular posts and horizontal crosspieces; the backs of Queen Anne chairs not seldom had a "spoon curve" intended to give an easier support to one's back, while in shape they were the antipodes of Jacobean rectangularity. The various forms of the "fiddle shape," with a vertical splat or central piece, were generally favored, while both the C and S scrolls appeared in the frame, scrolls that Chippendale, years later, adopted with good effect. Windsor chairs, with their spindled backs, were beginning to appear about this time.

NOVELTIES TO BE SEEN IN THE NEW PARASOLS AND HAND BAGS

A PRETTY loop attached to the little rosette that is generally posed half way up on the handle is an artistic feature of many of the new summer sunshades. This loop is generally of ribbon about two inches wide, and is placed there so the sunshade can be carried by slipping the loop over the wrist, so it can swing from the arm. As for the handles, one of the prettiest was studded with brilliants to about nine inches depth. Another was of jet studded in the same manner.

Both the dome and the mandarin shapes are shown in parasols, as is the classic form that is always correct. Shirrings of chiffon decorate sunshades in hands about the edges and top; sometimes only a narrow strip of the sunshade is left to view, says a New York Herald writer.

Another accessory that slips over the wrist is the new hand-bag, on exactly the same principle as the sunshade ribbon, both ends of the strap starting from the center of the bag frame. Another trinket to wear on the wrist is the watch bracelet, which may now be had in all sorts of metals and leather. For those who prefer to use their own watch there are dainty white kid bracelets, into which the watch may be slipped, and it is just the thing to wear with white gloves.

WHEN WOMAN FITS OWN GOWN

Dressmakers' form will be a great aid

THE woman who can make her own clothes saves far more than half the price of a gown, for the dressmaker's bill frequently exceeds the cost of the material. It is not only on the first cost that money is saved, for if a woman is capable of making over a dress she can frequently remodel a gown and save buying a new one. To insure success in her sewing she should supply herself with every convenience. No man would think of attempting any line of work so poorly equipped as is a woman who is making a frock. It is a wonder that more dresses are not spoiled when all that her kit of tools comprises are needles, thread, thimble, scissors and a sewing machine.

With the equipment that most women have it is almost an impossibility for the home dressmaker to fit herself if she has no one to help her. She may be able to manage a waist by continued trying on, which requires infinite patience and a great amount of time; but she can not hang a skirt on herself successfully. How often a woman will exclaim: "Oh, dear! if I could see this on some one else I could make it right."

With very little expense and a day or two of time, you can easily fit up a form that will be an exact representation of your own, and you can fit your dresses to it without the trouble of trying them on yourself, with the advantage of being able to see them at a distance, for it is the good effect of a gown that is the aim of the dressmaker. A good dressmaker's form is necessary—not adjustable, just a regular stock form, one size smaller than your regular size. If you are a 38-bust size, buy a 36 form. This will allow for any peculiarities in your figure that will necessitate bringing out the form by padding.

Buy a good pattern of a princess slip and cut out of strong, firm muslin, which has been well shrunken before cutting, so it will not stretch. Have this fitted to yourself, being very careful that the neck and armholes are right, and be sure to mark the exact waist line. After the seams are stitched and pressed have the hem turned very carefully at the bottom, for the evenness of all your skirts will depend upon this being correct. Put it on the form and adjust any necessary paddings to make the slip fit it in every particular around the hips and waist, as well as neck and shoulders.

Most people have one shoulder or one hip higher than the other, so it is apt to require considerable padding to bring the form to an exact duplicate of your own figure. Be careful in padding to make it perfectly smooth and not stretch or draw the cloth. When it fits smoothly sew it over and over down the back.

If you have done the work carefully, you may feel absolutely certain that the form is a duplicate of your own figure, and when you are ready to fit a gown dress the form in the corset cover and petticoat you will wear.

The hours saved for years to come will be ample recompense for the time required in fitting this form for service.

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GILCHRIST'S JANUARY SALE OF "Cut Pieces" of Yard Goods

Prices Cut a Quarter to a Half and More

All the eighteen yard goods departments of the Gilchrist Store combine in this half-yearly event.

Cutting a piece of yard goods makes it a "cut piece." Thousands of these "cut pieces" have accumulated in our busy yard goods sections.

Likewise manufacturers and wholesalers accumulate odd pieces, samples and ends of materials, as useful to the consumer as if cut from the whole piece, but depreciated in value to us and the manufacturers, as they "lumber up" shelves, counters and store rooms.

This comprehensive sale will be the outlet At 1/4 to 1/2 below regular prices.

Again, the favorite weaves and patterns are the pieces most frequently cut. It follows then, that these "cut pieces" are the most seasonable, wanted designs and colors.

All are good lengths, from one to thirty yards. The Wash Goods, Dress Goods and Silks are mainly skirt, waist and dress lengths.

The ribbons, laces, trimmings, draperies, floor coverings and other yard goods are "cut pieces," large enough to be practical, useful and economical.

Dressmakers, upholsterers, housekeepers—any woman skilled with her needle, will appreciate these wonderful offerings. No limit to the quantity of your purchase, and Mail or Telephone Orders will be promptly filled, as long as the goods are in stock.

Thousands of yards—enough for a week's selling, one would think—but so unusual are the offerings, an early selection Monday is advisable.

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The finest examples of Art Engraving possible to produce

Menu and Dinner Cards in Original and Novel Designs

DEMPSEY & CARROLL

431 FIFTH AVE.—Between 38th and 39th Sts.—NEW YORK CITY

WOVEN MARKINGS

Marking tapes with the full name woven into the fabric in bright red are decidedly practical; there is no danger of the color being faded in the laundering. These tapes, of course, have to be made to order, but the shops keep a very complete line of similar tapes marked only with the given name, ready for the purchaser. It is said that in stock there are at least 1000 names now to be had, according to the Newark News. When the laundry work is done at home, the given name is quite sufficient.

SHOPPING NOTES

Crumb sets in odd designs are as practical as they are artistic.

Spices in tin boxes with a movable perforated top are of great convenience to the busy housewife.

A metal ink well has a drawer for stamps below the glass receptacle for ink.

Carriage robes of the Iceland lamb and also of squirrel are among the accessories for the baby's comfort.

Individual aluminum molds have a single letter as the design. Children especially delight in having a dessert bearing their particular letter.—Newark News.

MODES IN BRIEF

The sleeve that has a decided fullness at the elbow is new and generally becoming and very picturesque.

Accordion plaiting at the lower part of a skirt is the prettiest way to make a dancing frock for a debutante.

Exquisite floral designs in Dresden and Pompadour patterns and colorings are seen among the new crepes and voiles.

The empire dress is a favorite style for the girl's simple party dress. It is charmingly quaint and graceful on the girlish figure, and it is dressy without being elaborate.—New York Press.

DRESSED IN TAUPE

A young woman removed her loose limousine coat to reveal a graceful frock of taupe colored permo stuff—a worsted and mohair weave of softness and luster—and the charming frock was matched by a taupe plush hat having two immense taupe wings shading in coral at the tips, says the Philadelphia Times.

An ornament of dull silver and coral was placed across the front of the hat between the wings. Patent leather boots, with taupe-colored buttoned tops, accompanied the taupe frock.

GOOD FOR LABELS

I bought a roll of white passepartout picture binding, which I find very useful in labeling fruits, jellies, jars of dry groceries for the store closet, etc., writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. The gummed back does away with the necessity of extra paste and the binding is also strong and serviceable.

SMART BOWS FOR THE NECK

THE fashionable Robespierre collar, which exposes the neck, calls for a pretty bow or jabot to finish it at the base.

At the neckwear shops one notices many attractive bows which can be made at home. To fashion a chic neck bow of black satin, cut two diamond shaped pieces and line them with white, outlining the edges with a narrow knife-plaiting of black net. Join these two pieces with a knot of black satin.

The plaited bows of white net or mousseline de soie are extremely popular. Have plaited a band of net eight inches in width and gather it through the center. Over this form a knot of the net.

The flat pump bows of velvet or satin are always smart. To make these, take a strip of velvet ribbon and fold it over to form two loops on one side and a loop and an end on the other. The center is kept the same width as the ends and finished with a band of the velvet.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



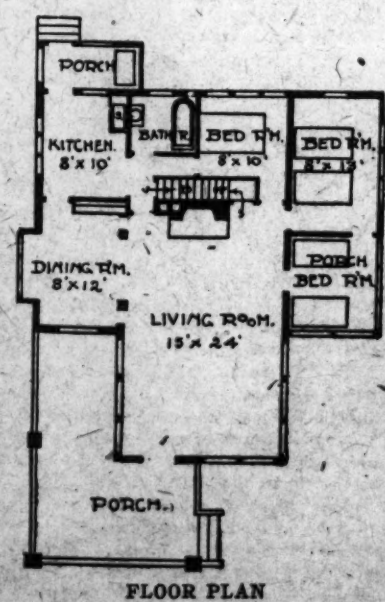
Bungalow thirty-two feet wide and forty-five feet deep, well adapted to a fifty-foot lot

THIS attractive bungalow has a total width of 32 feet across the rear portion and the total depth of 45 feet, including the main porch. The plan is well adapted to a 50-foot lot and would also be very appropriate for a corner lot.

The central portion of the house is 16 feet in width, with an extension 8 feet in width on each side, and the main roof continued down over the same. There is space above the central portion for two good rooms on the second floor. It is intended to have a basement under the rear portion that would be 25 feet in depth by 32 feet in width.

The construction is good throughout, the walls being sheathed and papered on the outside and covered again with wide drop siding and stained. The interior walls are plastered. The structure is finished throughout in Washington fir and stained, with good oak floor, left natural.

The large central living room is 15 feet in width by 24 feet in depth, with a wide fireplace in the center of the rear end. This living room is opened up with windows on three sides and is entered from the front through a wide porch that extends back on the side. The small dining room connects with the living room on the left with wide columned opening, and opposite on the right there is a sleeping porch. At the rear are two bedrooms,



WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

YOU would never think that the narrow street with its dingy brick tenements crowding close to the curb and its pavement covered with debris and mud on wet days, and debris and dust on dry ones, was Blossom street, but so it is. On this street live any number of little girls and boys who not long ago called Russia their homeland, but now they say it is the United States. They and a great many other little boys and girls from Russia, with just a sprinkling—say 5 per cent—from other countries, go to the Wells school, or the Winchell, or the Mayhew, or the Peter Faneuil, or one of the portables, all included in the Wells district. There they learn to speak English, read it and write it. The progress they make is a marvel to Miss Emily F. Carpenter, the master, and the other teachers. The avidity with which the children read the books placed in their hands is something to which the teachers never grow accustomed. It makes other teachers who visit the school almost wish that books were fewer among the little boys and girls whose fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers have gone to American schools for ever and ever and ever so long, so that books have ceased to be a novelty.

The day a little Russian boy or girl reaches the time when the law of America says he may go to school the very acme of happiness, for that child has been reached in the minds of the father and mother and child. It is a great day. Father and mother both come to school with their boy or girl and bring with them all the little children, even to the babe in arms. They do not say much, because they may not know many words of the English language, but their faces are eloquent with joy and pride, making the teacher determined at once to do his best.

The little folk are assigned to their places in different schoolrooms and then begins the task of teaching them a wholly new language. Some of the children land from the steamer one day and are in school the next. They of course know not a syllable of the new tongue. Those who have been here longer have a jargon that has been picked up on the streets. Few of them have any English in their homes. There it is almost wholly Yiddish.

When there is nothing at all to start with, progress must necessarily be slow; but with these children it is not as slow as one might think. Even the tiniest are eager for education and a book is a thing to be prized and treasured. Seeing them crowded around the teacher, reading from their primers, or sounding the words written on the board, abashes the American born who takes his school, his books and other benefits as a matter of course and forgets to give thanks.

There is nothing dull or stupid about the lesson to these wee folk. Their eyes sparkle with the joy of it. Their little lips are wreathed in smiles. They are animate all over with interest.

Last Wednesday they read about the rain. It was a rainy day, if you remember. It rained, and rained, and rained. It was dark and muddy outside, and dark and steamy inside.

"Rain, rain, go away." The words came out slowly and jerkily but distinctly, joyous and triumphant. "Go where?" asked Miss Berry. "Rain, rain, go away," repeated Frieda with the accent on away. "Yes," said Miss Berry, as if now she understood. "Some little girls want to play, read Israel. 'Other little girls like the rain,' went on Rosie. 'Some little girls what,' asked Miss Berry. 'Some little girls like the rain,' repeated Rosie bringing out the 'like' strongly. Esther took up the next story; 'Little boys run and jump.' 'The little boys walk slowly!' Miss Berry asked; and then Rosie went over it again, making it very plain what the little boys do.

The happy childish voices and the bright eyes made sunshine enough in the schoolroom. Nobody there would have supposed that anybody would call such a happy occasion a disagreeable day.

In Miss Louie's room they were acting stories. One was called the "Pig Boy" and was about a dirty little boy and a clean angel. The bird, the rabbit and the sheep would not have the dirty little boy for their brother, but the pig owned him at once until he finally decided to wash his face and hands and be clean for ever more. One of the children told the story first and then they acted it. "Who will be the angel?" asked Miss Louie. Everybody wanted to be. Jennie was chosen for the honor. Next came the dirty boy and to the astonishment of the onlooker everybody was just as eager to be that as to be the clean angel. The choice fell upon Michael. Michael had found a new word—moon—that day, and had sounded it correctly. He beamingly took his place on the floor in front of the school. The bird, the rabbit, the sheep and the pig were selected and the play began. It did not progress very satisfactorily, for the little players forgot their lines. The story had not been played since before vacation, which gave plenty of time to forget the conversations. The players had to be changed several times before the piece could be gone through satisfactorily which goes to show something of the disadvantages of going to school where there is an entirely different language from that to which one is accustomed.

Although they had played it again and again in a way each child knew it by heart, though he could not say the words straight through, the dramatization was of absorbing interest. The children hung over their desks so as not to lose one word or one look of the performers. These plays help to make school attractive, develop the children, and give them a working use of words, for the action vitally connects the words

with its meaning. Morals, facts and fancies also are emphasized.

Going on the theory that the work of an educator is to educate, Frederic H. Ripley, master of the Prince school, Back Bay, has freed himself from much of the clerical and administrative work that has proved binding and limiting to most masters, by delegating a large part of it to his sub-master. Instead of confining the work of the sub-master to one class room, as is usually done, both eighth grade classes have been placed in the hands of competent teachers and the sub-master teaches certain studies in each. The remainder of the time he is occupied with affairs of discipline, clerical works and such administrative matters as can be properly discharged by him. Mr. Ripley is thus free to devote the greater portion of his time to the strictly educational interests of his school, bringing up its efficiency and putting his impress as an educator upon the school. He visits the schoolrooms frequently, hearing lessons and giving them himself, his purpose being not criticism in the usual sense of that word but helpful cooperation that will increase the efficiency of the teacher, strengthening, developing and in all ways improving and raising the standard of the school as an educational institution.

Freedom to do this work has been sought by a number of masters who yet have not seen their way clear to bring it about, and the sub-masters, says Charles G. Wetherbee, sub-master of the Prince school, have been clamoring long for the very opportunity to grow and develop that is now being afforded. Only two or three other masters in the city have attempted such a distribution of the work.

WAR CONTINUANCE IS BEING URGED BY YOUNG TURK PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The leaders of the committee of union and progress, after a temporary silence, more or less enforced, are once again making their voices heard in Constantinople.

An appeal was published recently by the Tasviri Evkian for an honorable peace which, it declares, cannot possibly be negotiated as long as the Bulgarian army is encamped opposite Chatalja. The Tasviri Evkian is now the chief organ of the committee, and the appeal above quoted is from the pen of Hussein Djahid, who was formerly editor of the Tanin, and who is still one of the directors of the National Bank of Turkey and a representative of the Ottoman bondholders on the public debt administration.

Many of the leaders of the committee are now scattered abroad in the various capitals of Europe, and from these safe retreats, direct a steady stream of appeals to their countrymen to continue a war which is now recognized as having been largely due to the Young Turk Party.

From Vienna comes a message from Djanin Bey, urging upon all Turks to continue the war at any cost, and quite ignoring the fact so palpable to the disinterested observer, that any continuation of the struggle can only result in possible further territorial losses to Turkey and certainly in a tightening of the financial grip on the empire by her many creditors.

A more than welcome interlude occurred recently when the Naib of Drama thanked the locum tenens of the patriarchate for the efforts made by the Metropolitan of Drama to safeguard the lives and property of the Muhammadans from the attacks of the Bulgarians, and also for the energy shown by the Greek church everywhere in the same direction.

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Just as the details of the fighting, and especially of the Turkish losses during the recent campaign were kept back from the people in Constantinople, so the masses have been carefully educated to believe that the Balkan League is on the point of collapsing, and that Bulgaria will consequently be only too glad to make peace at any price. The receipt of the demands of the allies, put forward at the conference in London, has, however, to a great extent disillusioned the public, and the whole question is being discussed with renewed interest.

It is evident that the future of Adrianople is one of the most important questions to be settled at the conference, and it is evident that the Porte will not agree, if they ever do agree, without a great struggle, to handing over so important a fortified position. As regards Skutari also, the recent visit paid by the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the grand vizier is considered to have been connected with the situation in that part of Albania.

In the meantime, however, Skutari still remains uncaptured, and the Turks are not slow to realize that the longer the fortress is able to hold out, the greater is the chance that the town will remain Albanian.

MORE LAND FOR RICE
CHICO, Cal.—Four hundred more acres are to be planted to rice in the vicinity of Gridley. Representatives of the Koreans who recently purchased 1000 acres near Gridley to be used exclusively in the culture of rice have been in that section closing the deal which will give Butte county almost 2000 acres in rice.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

HANSON
Mayflower Pomona grange will meet in South Braintree this evening. Officers will be installed.

Miss Elizabeth Bryant has been offered the position of assistant pastor to the Rev. Dr. Chalmers in Fitchburg.

Joseph E. Simmons post, G. A. R. and W. R. C. will hold a joint installation this evening.

At the annual meeting of the South Hanson W. C. T. U. the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Julia Morton; first vice-president, Mrs. Frances Chase; second vice-president, Mrs. Melinda Carr; third vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jane Howland; recording secretary, Miss Addie Besse; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Perry.

MARLBORO
Annual meetings of People's National and First National banks will be held Tuesday.

The Newman Club will observe guest night Monday night.

"The Private Tutor," a play, will be presented Jan. 31 by Marlboro high school seniors.

Chairman Mary Caroline Sweet of the conservation department of Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs lectured yesterday under the direction of Marlboro Woman's Club.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
New officers of the Men's Club of the Unitarian church are: President, the Rev. A. J. Coleman; first vice-president, Charles F. Burbank; second vice-president, Fred E. Fuller; secretary, W. J. Nutter; treasurer, Charles H. Keith.

Officers of Colfax lodge, I. O. O. F. were installed last evening.

Installation of East Bridgewater, grange, P. of H., will take place Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall.

WHITMAN
At the annual meeting of the Advent church these officers were elected: Clerk, Charles H. McPherson; treasurer, Ira E. Perkins; auditor, George F. Ellinwood; superintendent of the Sunday school, H. Frank Sampson; assistant superintendent, Miss H. Brown; secretary, William A. Damon; treasurer, Charles A. Morey.

The question of building an almshouse will be brought before the town at the coming meeting by O. H. Ellis.

LEXINGTON
At the town meeting this evening the employees of the moth department will seek to have their working time shortened from nine to eight hours per day. The committee appointed to recommend improved systems for the assessors will make their report.

The first meeting of the French Club will be held with Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle on Forest street Tuesday.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS
The Rev. S. S. Beale of Stoneham will preach at Park Avenue Congregational church Sunday morning. Woman's Guild of the Park Avenue Congregational church has elected: President, Mrs. George H. Averill; vice-president, Mrs. George Buntun; secretary, Mrs. Leander D. Bradley; treasurer, Miss Margaret Henderson.

REVERE
United Order of the Golden Star, Fraternity commandery, has installed officers.

Neptune lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Herbert S. Grutchenfeld; vice-grand, Howard R. Annis; secretary, Charles T. Bradbury; treasurer, Albert C. Y. Macadam; trustee, Louis C. Schroeder.

MALDEN
Four safes have been received in Malden for the storage of records.

Malden lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, last evening installed officers.

President Paul M. Foss of the Malden common council was the presiding officer at the Malden high-Everett high debate at Malden high last evening.

MELROSE
Garrett F. Burns has been advanced by Capt. Harry C. Bacon of company I of the fifth regiment from senior corporal to duty sergeant.

District Deputy Curtis and suite of Lynn last evening installed officers of Bethlehem council, Royal Arcanum.

ROCKLAND
The Atlantic Club held a party in Grand Army hall last evening.

The Men's Club of the Unitarian church will hold a series of meetings in the interests of social service. The speaker Sunday evening will be the Rev. Elmer S. Forbes of Boston. His subject will be, "The Working Man's House and Home."

WEYMOUTH
The Old Colony Club observed children's day in Fogg's opera house yesterday afternoon.

The senior class of the high school held a party in the assembly hall last evening.

The annual meeting of the South Weymouth Cooperative Bank will be held this evening.

STOUGHTON
Lee Francis Lebaron of Philadelphia has been secured for the Chataubut Club entertainment next Friday evening.

BROCKTON
A temporary branch of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association has been organized by Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leavitt of Boston, state organizer.

WAKEFIELD
Crystal lodge, A. O. U. W., has elected: Master workman, William J. Mayne; foreman, Percy C. Sweetser; overseer, W. E. Heustis; recorder, Nathaniel E. Cutler; financier, George H. Scovell; treasurer, George E. Zwickler; guide, W. H. Wood; watchman, A. E. Davis.

Wahpatuck tribe of Red Men has elected: Sachem, O. S. C. Teague; prophet, Julian Potter; senior sagamore, William R. Colpitts; junior sagamore, Edward W. Wilder; chief of records, P. C. Sweetser; collector of wampum, John B. Fairbanks; keeper of wampum, John C. Noyes; guard of wigwam, Warren C. Paige; braves, George Gaetz, Frank B. Stoddard, S. A. Dimick, K. A. Widfeldt; warriors, H. D. Cann, E. S. Holland, L. S. Harris, L. G. Hatch; first sannah, W. B. Widfeldt; second sannah, Charles Goodwin.

MAYNARD
Mizpah Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows has elected: Noble grand, Bessie P. Richardson; vice-grand, Gertrude Keene; recording secretary, Annie M. Morris; financial secretary, Josie Eaton; treasurer, Lucy J. Case. Other officers are: Past noble grand, Lucy E. Rodway; warden, Elsie McDonald; conductor, Mary Smallwood; R. S. N. G., Ruby Malcom; L. S. N. G., Lydia Hart; R. S. V. G., Alice Cheney; L. S. V. G., Sarah Parker; R. A. B., Matilda Marsden; L. A. B., Annie McDonald; inside guardian, Janet Graham; outside guardian, Alice Smethurst; chaplain, Mary Jones, and pianist, Lizzie Jackson.

Tufts Glee Club will give a concert in Cooperative hall Thursday evening.

MIDDLEBORO
Middleboro lodge, B. P. O. E., will hold its annual concert Jan. 31.

The Sunday school of Central Methodist church has elected: L. B. Mendall superintendent, E. J. Kelley first assistant, Carl Kendall second assistant, Mrs. Lottie Lang secretary, E. N. Hunt treasurer, Miss Lottie Tinkham and Miss E. M. Francis pianists, F. F. Chubbuck chorister, H. W. Henderson and W. H. Crapo assistants; officers of primary department, Mrs. F. F. Chubbuck superintendent; Mrs. E. N. Hunt assistant, Mrs. Mollie Warren librarian, Maude Chubbuck organist.

MEDFIELD
Second Congregational Church Society has elected: Moderator, Rev. John C. Hall; clerk, Mrs. Isabelle F. Kingsbury; treasurer, Miss Emma F. Johnson; superintendent of Sunday school, George W. Hardy; collector, John Dyer; deacon for one year, Albert C. Shumway; standing committee, Allison Williams, Miss May E. Hardy and Mrs. Emma Fitts; prudential committee, William F. Weiser, Waldo A. Fitts, Mrs. Fannie T. Mitchell and Mrs. Jennie Bridge.

NEWTON
The first concert of the fifth season of the Highland Glee Club will be given in Bray hall, Newton Center, Feb. 6.

William M. Mick of Newton Center will give reminiscences of General Sheridan at the Y. M. C. A. this evening.

Mrs. G. H. Wilkins of Newtonville will be the hostess to the Every Saturday Club this evening.

"Antony and Cleopatra" will be reviewed this evening by the Highlands Shakespeare Club at a meeting with Miss Alberta J. Crombie, the president, at her home on Columbus street.

BRIDGEWATER
The annual meeting of the Improvement Association will be held Tuesday evening.

Great Sachem Henry A. Fourney and suite of Winchester will raise the chiefs of Nippenicket tribe, I. O. R. M., in Masonic hall, Jan. 16.

The home department of the Ousamequin Club is planning a course of three lectures in cooking by Mrs. Carolyn Wheeler.

HALIFAX
At the annual meeting of the Halifax church these officers were chosen: Moderator, Jared B. Baker; Clerk, Jabez P. Thompson; church committee, James T. Thomas; collectors, Mrs. S. C. Prime, Miss Nettie Thomas; organist, Mrs. Frank E. Houghton; superintendent of Sunday school, Mrs. Nellie Thompson.

At the next meeting of Halifax grange, No. 253, P. of H., the speakers will be George A. Estes and William B. Wood.

QUINCY
Quincy Firemen's Relief Association has elected: President, Amos L. Litchfield; vice-president, Richard Colbert; secretary, James Gallagher; treasurer, Edmund G. Hayden.

The Rev. Dr. Isaiah W. Sneath of the Wollaston Congregational church was the speaker at the boys meeting in the Y. M. C. A. this morning.

Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. held a meeting last evening.

CHELSEA
Winnisimmet Firemen's Association has elected: President, Fred A. Young; vice-presidents, James Saunders, John McBay; engine officers, Frank Porter, George Jones, Richard Gookin; financial secretary, Joseph Pratt; treasurer, Samuel Taylor; recording secretary, Frank Porter; directors, Francis Webster, Fred Fitzmeyer, George Hadley, John Donohoe, M. L. Young, Edward Burns, Joseph Pratt.

CHELSEA
The Young Men's Hebrew Association have created an advisory board of 25 business and professional men who are to meet quarterly with the executive committee.

PEMBROKE
Joseph C. Lincoln will read from his own works in town hall Jan. 29.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

Boys' and Youths' Department

Boys' Fancy Starched Blouses	Overcoats
Made from fancy Madras and Percalé. \$1.00	Plain and fancy mixtures. Reduced 25% and
and \$1.50 values reduced to.....65c	50%. Some exceptional values in this lot.
Boys' Suits with Knicker-	Youths' Long Trousers Suits
bucker Trousers, sizes 7 to	in Fancy Mixtures, sizes 31
17. Reduced from \$8.50,	to 39. Reduced from \$20
\$10 and \$12 to.....\$7.50	and \$22.50 to\$15
	and from \$25 to\$17.50

Items of Interest for Men

Neckwear	Shirts	Gloves
Men's Fancy Neckwear, in large assortments of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Silks, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.00 qualities. Now...75c	Negligee Shirts, made from fine printed percales. Large assortment of patterns in white and colored grounds. Regular price \$1.50. Now \$1.00	Tan Cape Street Gloves, exceptional value.....\$1.00 Gray Mocha Gloves, were \$1.75, now.....\$1.25 20% Reduction on All Fur Gloves

Odd Lots of Men's Underwear and Half Hose Reduced 25% to 50%

COPPER STATISTICS INDICATE A RECORD METAL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—Statistics and estimates received by the United States geological survey from all plants known to produce blister copper from domestic ores and from all lake mines indicate that the copper output of the United States in 1912 exceeds that of any previous year in the history of the industry. Not only is the total output the largest ever recorded, but six of the large copper-producing states—Arizona, Michigan, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, and Alaska—have each exceeded all former records of production and Montana and Tennessee have nearly equaled their previous record productions.

The figures showing smelter production from domestic ores, which have been collected by B. S. Butler, of the geological survey, represent the actual production of most of the companies for 11 months and an estimate of the December output. The November figures for a few companies were not available and these companies furnished estimates for the last two months of the year. According to the statistics and estimates received, the output of blister and lake copper was 1,249,000,000 pounds in 1912, compared with 1,097,232,749 pounds in 1911.

At an average price of about 16 cents a pound the 1912 output has a value of nearly \$200,000,000, against \$137,154,092 for the 1911 output.

Figures published by the Copper Producers' Association show an output of 1,429,147,150 pounds of refined copper for the first 11 months of 1912 and indicate that the production of marketable copper by the regular refining plants from all sources, domestic and foreign, will amount to about 1,500,000,000 pounds for 1912, against 1,433,875,026 pounds in 1911.

According to the bureau of statistics imports of pigs, bars, ingots, plates, and old copper for the first 11 months amounted to 276,508,505 pounds, and the copper content of ore, matte, and regulus imported amounted to 94,486,041 pounds. If the imports for December were equal to the average monthly imports for the first 11 months the amount of copper entering the United States for the year was about 404,721,323 pounds, against 334,007,538 pounds for 1911. Considerable of the copper imported as blister had been previously exported as ore.

Estimates based on figures for the first 11 months published by the bureau of statistics and also by the Copper Producers' Association indicate that the exports of copper for 1912 will not equal those of 1911.

CONCORD
Installation of Willow Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows will take place Wednesday evening.

The annual meeting of the missionary societies of the Concord Congregational church will be held Thursday.

ABINGTON
The Womans Club holds a musicale in Franklin hall next Wednesday afternoon.

John Gates of Boston gave an illustrated lecture on "A Trip to Europe on a Cattle Boat," in Y. M. C. A. hall last evening.

EASTON
The Easton Club will hold its annual ladies' night entertainment Jan. 23.

The three upper classes of Oliver Ames high school have formed a debating club.

HOLBROOK
Officers elected by Holbrook Mutual Relief Association are: President, George B. French; vice-president, Charles H. McCarter; secretary and treasurer, Gilbert F. Wiggins; finance committee, Zenas A. French, J. W. Paine and John Voan.

PEMBROKE
Joseph C. Lincoln will read from his own works in town hall Jan. 29.

MODERN Y. M. C. A. BUILDING FOR CITY OF NEW CASTLE



Association structure that was gift of Ira D. Sankey seen at left in public square

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Y. M. C. A. activity in these parts is about to reap beneficial results from the continuous work that has made possible the new building of the association. The older structure long served its purpose. As the gift of Ira D. Sankey, evangelist singer, both the ground and the building proved valuable factors in advancing Y. M. C. A. interests in this locality.

It was in 1886 that the building now supplanted by the more modern structure was opened. From the start activities there exerted great influence. With the many improvements in the new association building the hope is expressed that the accommodations will prove their great usefulness to the future association work.

Young men will be able to find excellent accommodations in the new home. There are 68 bedrooms and numerous conveniences, such as dining facilities, gymnasium and swimming pool. The reading room and the billiard room are features that are expected to prove popular.

Every effort will be made to let home atmosphere rule the place. There is a boys' department for boys of from 12 to 18 years.

E. E. McGill is president of the New Castle association. The vice-president is T. H. Bopp; A. D. Mornes recording secretary, W. K. Huges treasurer, E. A. Stoll general secretary and E. R. Dalton associate secretary. J. H. Greenwood is director of the gymnasium and George Carhart is in charge of the boys department. The others included in the board of directors are C. H. Andrews, P. L. Craig, W. G. Eckles, J. K. Heess, J. A. Jones, J. E. Ligo, R. L. McNabb, R. A. McKinney, Calvin Smith and G. G. Stitzinger.

STORE NEWS
William Burmish of the fourth floor of William Filene's Sons Company is spending two weeks vacation in New York.

George M. Evett, millinery, buyer for Jordan Marsh Company, is searching European markets for new styles and novelties in women's hats for the spring trade.

The Hazel Club, composed of the sales force of the grocery department of the Henry Siegel Company, will hold its annual party January 30. J. M. Thurlo is president of the club and Miss Agnes T. Friel is secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. Grace Carter of the misses' dress department of the Filene store has returned from her holiday vacation, which was spent at her old home in Auburn, Me.

The assistant news editor of the Filene Echo, Miss Pratt, has returned from a short vacation in New York.

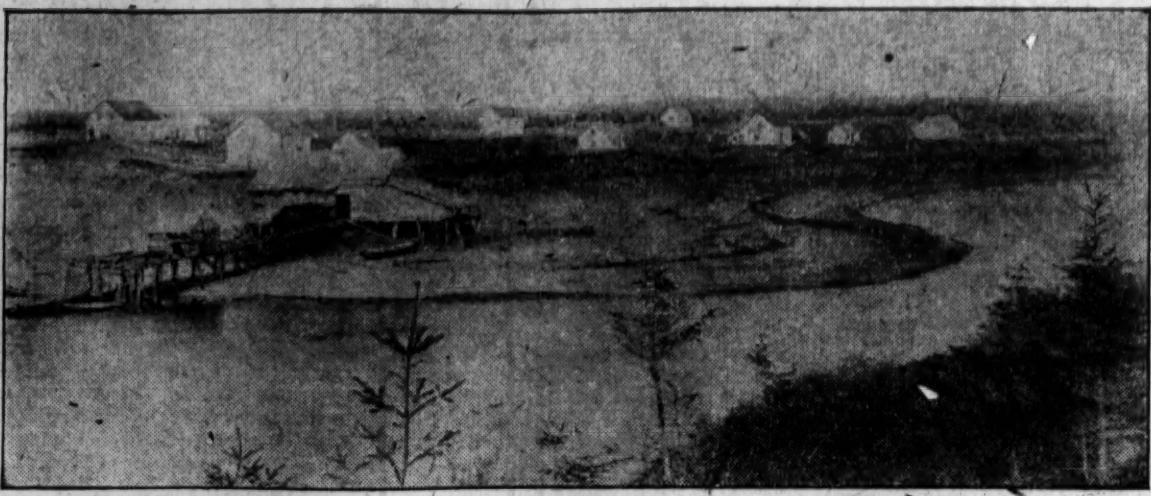
Salespeople of the Jordan Marsh Company met this morning to hear an address by Miss Elizabeth S. Porter of the National Civic Federation. Miss Porter has just returned from New York, where she has been investigating the work of the club in that city, and gave an interesting report of the work there, particularly regarding the vacation savings fund, which she is introducing into the Jordan Marsh store.

RAILROAD SURPLUS GROWS
OTTAWA, Ont.—The Intercolonial railway is expected to show another surplus this year larger than last year. The profit last year was \$539,569.69, or a little over \$500,000. The surplus for the year ending March 31, 1912, will be a larger one, but it is probable that most of it will be transferred to equipment renewal account.

BOOKS AND CALENDARS BURN
Several hundred books were destroyed by fire this morning at the publishing establishment of the Rev. Salem D. Towne, in the Sudbury building, 77-79 Sudbury street. Many 1913 calendars were also lost. The damage is estimated at \$2500.

Chandler & Co.'s Great Sale
of over \$80,000.00 worth of Fine Furs At 50% Discount is Of Great Importance See Chandler & Co.'s Advertisement on Last Page, Section 1.

AMERICAN TRADERS AWAKENING LABRADOR TO ITS POSSIBILITIES



(Photo by Willis F. Kakas)

Shaloupe, where Indians come to do business with Americans — Neat houses now where formerly there were only tents

Prospects for Development of Agriculture There May Bring the Country to Fit Name Signification

NATIVES BENEFITED

American travelers who have had occasion to make frequent visits to Labrador speak of the country as being far from the barren land that it has been pictured so frequently. It may be more than a curious fact that the British possession is named after a Portuguese farmer, a "llavrador" from the Azores, because he was the first to give notice of seeing it. If agricultural development is continued as it has begun in certain parts of Labrador, the country may yet earn its right to be called the land of the llavrador, or farmer.

At a time when it is being discovered that Labrador holds out agricultural possibilities little dreamed of a generation ago the invasion of that region by Americans some years since finds renewed interest because of the effect of the American initiative upon the present and future development of the British possession. The Hudson Bay Company has a history replete with adventurous expeditions and money-making. For many years the company held complete sway in the Arctic regions. Wonderful stories are told about the exploitation of the concern. The Labrador Indians, among other inhabitants of that far northern land, were the means by which valuable furs were brought down to the trading posts. Europe was the great purchasing center as well as the point for distribution.

The certain Americans began to see commercial opportunities. Labrador, although part of the continent with the United States, seemed as far away as the Orient. Besides, the Hudson Bay Company was looked upon as being so firmly entrenched that it took a good deal of courage to invade that company's territory and enter into competition.

Communication with Labrador today is far in advance of what it was a quarter of a century ago. The first gasoline launch, in fact, did not reach the trading posts until four years ago. To the Indians

BURTON HOLMES COURSE OPENS
Beginning with a lecture on the cruise of the West Indies that he made last summer, Burton Holmes opened his annual course of travel talks Friday evening at Tremont Temple to a large audience. There were frequent expressions of approval in hearty applause for the novel scenes described and pictured by Mr. Holmes.

The whole course this year is of unusual interest, for the subjects are all new, and the pictures have all been taken within a year. This is an especially significant feature in connection with the lecture of next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon when Mr. Holmes will give his talk on "Panama Canal," with illustrations by moving pictures but recently made.

In the lecture last evening, which will be repeated this afternoon, Mr. Holmes described incidents of the jolly trip of a party, first to Havana, where they saw the Maine raised and towed to sea. Then came Jamaica and Porto Rico, and glimpse of the asphalt lakes of Trinidad. Thence the party went to the Barbadoes and Martinique and concluded at St. Thomas.

Mr. Holmes' descriptions of the semi-tropical life and scenery were by turns thrilling and amusing and his still and moving pictures provided vivid illustrations.

SANTA FE RAISES EMPLOYEES' WAGES

TOPEKA, Kan. — Announcement has been made from the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway that the wage increase for the mechanics and their helpers in the Topeka shops which was announced Dec. 23 has been extended to include all the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and several other classes of employees in all the Santa Fe's shops.

The machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths will be given increases of one hour or 20 cents a day.

dians the coming of the opress craft was little less than startling. They were convinced finally that, far from being an enemy, the motor boat was meant to be their friend, in that it facilitated traffic and would bring them bigger returns on their products.

To those who are accustomed to think about Labrador as a barren country it will be a pleasant surprise to learn that there is considerable farming going on there today and the hay crop in season is not behind what is found on farms in a more southern latitude. In the principal trading settlements there is increasing interest in all that appertains to agriculture, and many products formerly brought entirely from outside now are raised in the country itself.

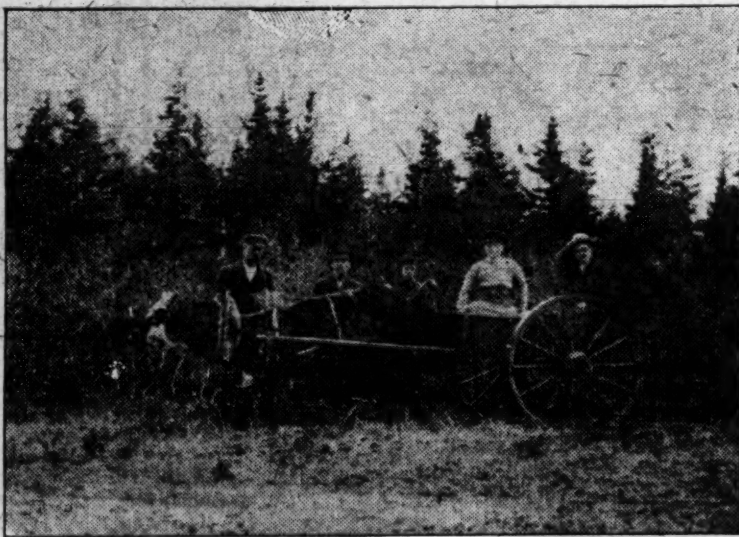
There is scarcely any doubt that the

simis. Here we find about 100 families of Indians. The next camp is Seven Islands. Then comes Mingan; and here we get closer to the hunting grounds. Natashquan is the next stopping place, and then comes Romaine. Finally, Harrington is the point farthest north for the trader.

"Of course, the Indian hunter and trapper goes inland for his furs. There are numerous rivers and bays and the possibilities of the country are many besides securing skins. As we usually get there in the summer, we have had a good chance to see how farming is beginning to take hold in certain sections.

"But our Indians know nothing but the chase. They have followed it for generations and all we can do now is to treat them fairly and then they will appreci-

OX CART AN AID TO INDUSTRY



(Photo by Willis F. Kakas)

Pastoral scene that shows Labrador to be far from the barren land that it has been pictured

arrival of the American traders has worked a revolution in the living methods of the coast Indians of Labrador. Where formerly all had tents for their homes, the majority of them now live in houses except when engaged in hunting. They are appreciative of what is being done for them in many other directions. The children are becoming interested in learning things that will be of use to them in future. In a general way the Labrador Indian population has been much benefited by having Americans pointing the way to a better method of living.

Start from Quebec

One of the first Americans to get into business touch with the traders of Labrador was Willis F. Kakas of Boston. Mr. Kakas tells many interesting stories about his journey to the northern land, and of his experiences with the Indians along the coast. Mr. Kakas says he made his first trip 25 years ago and was the first American to go there for the purpose of buying furs. For years he owned a schooner, which he used for getting about. Later he employed a motor boat.

"The real trip begins from Quebec," said the traveler. "It is 500 miles from Quebec to Natashquan, and to Harrington it is a good piece farther.

"The first Indian settlement is at Ber-

ate our coming. I figure that in the various settlements along the coast there are today about 1500 Indians."

Mr. Kakas has been making annual trips to Labrador for some years. He is accompanied usually by Mrs. Kakas, who has given the natives many ideas tending to improve their home conditions.

Opportunity for Farming

The coast line of Labrador in the region where the Indians follow their calling as hunters is decidedly picturesque. The rock formation is unlike anything seen elsewhere along the Atlantic coast. The Americans seldom go far inland. To the same extent that the great Canadian northwest now is being converted into agricultural sections, Labrador or a part of it, at least, is expected to become suitable for farming. The fisheries industry already is netting a good revenue at certain points.

It is a curious fact that the name Labrador, which comes from the Portuguese "llavrador," a yeoman farmer, originally was given to Greenland in the first half of the sixteenth century and transferred to the peninsula in the belief that it formed part of the same country as Greenland. The name was bestowed for the reason that the person who first gave notice of seeing the country was a farmer, a llavrador, from the Azores.

NATIVES FORM PICTURESQUE GROUPS



(Photo by Willis F. Kakas)

Indians arriving at trading post from the interior as ship drops anchor in port

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK IN ITS FORTIETH CONCERT SEASON

Foremost Organization of Kind in United States Uniformly Successful Since Start Years Ago

WORK EDUCATIONAL

NEW YORK—With the completion of its two hundred and twenty-fifth concert a few days ago the most famous choral society in the United States has reached the middle of its fortieth season of concert work.

The Oratorio Society of New York is a voluntary organization, founded in 1873 by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, a famous German musician who came to America from Germany in 1871. From its inception it has been uniformly successful and it stands today as unquestionably the foremost society of its kind in this country.

The work of the society is purely educational, and as a rule but three concerts are given each year, the remainder of the musical season being given up to careful study of the great works that are to be produced. Membership in the society is by election, and a nominal membership fee is charged. The members are expected to take part in the work of the society. This requirement is an absolute one where the capacity exists, as no ornamental membership is either invited or permitted. The objects are to increase the knowledge of sacred music of the highest order, and to spread this knowledge and the taste for it among the public.

Voluntary Service

The only paid participants in the work of the society are the musicians, the soloists and the conductor. Other service is purely voluntary, and performed for the love of the work. Men of the highest standing in the world's activities have shown their interest in the Oratorio Society, and its concerts are features in the musical life of New York.

The recent concert, devoted to a rendering of "The Messiah," marked the eighty-third performance of that work by the society, and was its two hundred and twenty-fifth regular concert. As an indication of the interest that has been taken in the work of the society since its foundations, it may be stated conservatively that over 400,000 persons have attended its concerts, in which some 12,000 musicians and singers have taken part. Curiously enough, in all that time but four conductors have officiated, and the last of these, Louis Koennenich, has just begun his work with the society.

The official announcement of the society for this season says that "Elijah" was selected for the first concert as being obviously well fitted to introduce the new conductor to the society's public. Both "Elijah" and "The Messiah" have had a careful musical editing by him, and with the serious study given to them in regular and special rehearsals, the two familiar compositions were given with an attractive and somewhat newer reading.

Concert in March

The third concert, set for Friday, March 23, will be "A Choral Service" (Eine Deutsche Messe) 1893-1895, Otto Taubmann (1850-). This is the first performance in America, and is to be the two hundred and twenty-sixth regular concert of the society. The soloists will be Miss Inez Barbour, Miss Mildred Potter, John Young and Putnam Griswold.

The "Choral Service" has its first full performance with the Berlin Philharmonic chorus in 1910 under the baton of the famous Siegfried Ochs. It is scored for a double chorus, solo quartette, chorus of boys, organ and full orchestra, and is of the most serious and deeply musical content. It is exceedingly difficult and requires the full capacity of a great chorus.

Chorus rehearsals this season include a schedule of 71 rehearsals, a promise for excellent choral preparation, already shown in equal fruition at the two concerts given in December. The society will be assisted by the orchestra of the New York Symphony Society.

"The Messiah" has been produced 82 times, at least once every year and four times during the season of 1891-92. "Elijah" comes next, with 21 renditions. The Ninth symphony of Beethoven third with almost as many. Other works produced more than 10 times are "La Damnation de Faust," Berlioz; "St. Matthew's Passion," Bach; "Creation," Haydn; "Die Meistersinger," Wagner, and "Parsifal," Wagner.

Influence for Development

The Oratorio Society, in its relation to other choral work in New York, is extremely interesting. Until Dr. Damrosch organized the society, chamber and choral music had been chiefly remarkable by its lack of success. Prior to the inception of the present society there had been four other organizations in New York, beginning in 1823; and a casual glance would indicate, from the records, that there had been practically a continuance of chamber music in the city during some 88 years. This, however, is erroneous, even though it is a view held by a number of persons.

The first society formed for the purpose of presenting great religious works was the Sacred Music Society, which was in existence some 26 years (1823-49), and which, it will be seen, had ceased to be nearly a quarter of a century prior to Dr. Damrosch's arrival in America. This was followed by the New York Harmonic Society, which was founded in the year

its predecessor ceased to exist, and continued for some years. There was also the Mendelssohn Society, founded in 1863, and which lasted only nine years. This organization was in effect the forerunner of the present Oratorio Society, for it gave entire oratorios as its programs, and did not confine itself, as did the others largely, to incidental sacred music. The Church Music Association, founded in 1860, lasted only five years, and its continuation during that period was due largely to its social character.

Modest Beginning

Dr. Leopold Damrosch, on his arrival here, found that the sacred music concert in choral work had been so neglected that what had been attempted in that direction had failed chiefly from lack of patronage, and this it appeared was due



LOUIS KOENNENICH
Conductor New York Oratorio Society

to the minor quality of the work offered. He saw that not less but more would be the remedy, necessitating an organization of genuine music lovers to present the greater works of the masters. With this end in view, he set about the organization of the Oratorio Society of New York. Almost at once he obtained the interest of prominent men and women interested

in music, and in March, 1873, the society was formed. The first concert, however, was not given until Dec. 3 of the same year, and then it was possible to proceed with only 28 voices. This modest beginning is interesting in comparison with the more extended efforts of the present day, when an orchestra of from 60 to 90 trained musicians, and a chorus of some 230 voices, are to be heard, with the addition of famous soloists.

It may be said that the initial efforts of the organization were of the caliber of a singing society, and it was not until 1881 that the society had advanced to the point of development that brought it into prominence at the great festival in the seventh regiment armory as a great choral society. This festival, organized and conducted by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, was a notable event in the musical world, not of New York only, but of the nation. The challenge it then threw down was responsible, it is said, for the increased interest all over the country in this form of musical work.

Extent of Work Seen

It was here that the work of the Oratorio Society was seen to be of a vast educational character, and as such it attracted the attention of men and women who had this phase of the public welfare at heart. Within a short time Andrew Carnegie became interested in its work, and when the objects of the society were explained to him he promptly came forward and built the Music hall, to which the society removed its concerts in 1891.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch remained at the head of the society until February, 1885, and his work was then taken up by his son Walter, who had officiated as the organist of the society for seven years. Under his leadership other important works were given, and he in turn was succeeded by his elder brother, Frank Damrosch, in 1889. It was under the leadership of Walter Damrosch that the society made the important presentation of "Parsifal" as a complete work in 1885-6. Frank Damrosch continued as the conductor of the society until this present season, resigning last April, and his place has been taken by Louis Koennenich, a German musician who was selected from a candidacy of 25. Mr. Koennenich has been in America since 1890 and has been heretofore at the head of some of the more important musical societies of the eastern states.

The place of the Oratorio Society in the musical and higher life of the metropolis and of the nation seems now assured, as Carnegie hall no longer suffices to seat those who delight to attend its performances, and particularly its rendition of "The Messiah."

HARVARD LIBRARY RICH IN BALKAN INFORMATION

WASHINGTON—One of the world's best collections of books on Turkey and the Balkan states is the famous Riant collection now in Harvard University library. It was acquired by Harvard in 1890, and has since been added to until today the section on the Ottoman empire comprises about 4000 volumes.

American libraries have a very large number of valuable special collections. What is probably the most important Dante collection in existence is at Cornell, and the same institution has a collection on the French revolution that experts say can scarcely be surpassed even in France. The most remarkable set of Bibles in the world, comprising a large number of first editions and unique copies, is in the library of the General Theological Seminary in New York. New York city also has one of the most nearly complete collections of books on Hebrew subjects, that in the Jewish Theological Seminary, consisting of 33,000 volumes.

One of the finest libraries of Japanese material to be found anywhere is at Yale University. In works on mystic subjects it would be difficult to duplicate in Europe the great collection in the Masonic library at Cedar Rapids, Ia., or the similar collection of books, and manuscripts on ritual and ceremonial in

the Massachusetts grand lodge of Masons, in Boston.

For a great collection of works on German socialism the expert need not look to Germany, he can find it in the United States. At the Wisconsin state historical library, at Madison, is the Schueter collection, containing many works not found even in the archives of the German Social Democracy, in Berlin.

In music the Newberry public library of Chicago has a conspicuous collection, especially rich in works on the history and theory of music by Italian authors.

On technical subjects, the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh contains about 40,000 volumes on the natural sciences and useful arts, and the Missouri Botanical Garden library at St. Louis is especially rich in monographs and floras. These are but a few of the many collections of world-wide significance that are in American libraries. The modern tendency in library making, both among private and public collectors, is to concentrate on some one field or portion of a field, rather than to scatter. For this reason, a list by subjects, showing just where the material on certain topics may be found, is peculiarly valuable to the serious searcher after knowledge. The bulletin, "Special Collections in Libraries in the United States," was compiled for the bureau of education, by W. Dawson Johnson and Isadore G. Mudge of Columbia University, and has been printed for free distribution.

VELLUM VOLUME COMMANDS \$640

NEW YORK—The highest price of the day at the sale of George B. Holden's library at Anderson's Friday afternoon was \$640, paid by J. F. Drake for a fifteenth century Book of Hours, on vellum, in exceptionally good condition. Another Horae printed on vellum, by Gillet Hardouyn in Paris, 1516, sold for \$125. The "Marguerite de Navarre" with vignettes on tiles, printer's mark and 11 woodcuts, as printed at Lyons by Jean de Tournes in 1547, sold to J. F. Drake for \$135.

The total for the entire sale reached \$5861.50.

TRAVEL TALK PROMISED

Miss Sophie C. Hart of Wellesley College, is to tell the alumnae of the girls high school about her trip to Constantinople a year ago at the "old home night" to be held in the old school Jan. 15. The class of 1913 glee club will sing.

MRS. STORROW TO LECTURE

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass.—Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston will describe folk dances Jan. 21 in Locke school hall. The talk will be illustrated with dances by 10 of her pupils.

EIGHT SEEK WARD 3 PLACE IN PRIMARY

Candidates for representative from ward 3, to succeed the late William J. Murray, must file their papers by 5 o'clock this afternoon with the election commissioners, in order to go on the ballot for the primary election Jan. 28. Eight have now filed their papers. One is a Republican, James L. Hourihan. The others, all Democrats, are William H. Winnett, George W. Mooney, Joseph Farnen, Henry J. McLaughlin, Peter F. Tague, Edward J. Coughlin and George J. Roe.

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The Monitor
IS THE PAPER
FOR THE HOME

BAY STATE RAILROAD BOARD ADVISES NEW HAVEN TO DISSOLVE

Commission Declares System Is Generally Believed to Be Unwieldy and That It Should Be Broken Up

COMPULSION HINTED

Voluntary relinquishment of its trolley and steamship lines is recommended to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company by the Massachusetts railroad commission in its annual report submitted yesterday to the Legislature. Frederick J. Macleod, chairman, Clinton White and George W. L. Bishop sign the report.

That the New Haven resolve itself into its component parts as the Standard Oil Company was divided is urged on the corporation by the commission. The report says that the conditions of railroad transportation cause distrust on the part of the public of the wisdom of the policy of monopoly. It is declared that the public believes the road has exceeded the proper limits of combination and that unless the corporation finds some means of divesting itself of some of these properties some means will be found to accomplish that.

The commission says that public attitude toward the New Haven is prejudicial to the railroad and public equally. A constructive program of railroad development through cooperation of railroad and public is said to be necessary. The New Haven is warned that indifference to legitimate transportation needs may imperil the continuance of present relationship to the public and the right "to exercise functions of a public character." A policy of radical public control is said to impend if the railroads fail to make concessions to the people.

It seems imperative, the board says, that some action be taken by the public authorities to assert a more effective control over the New Haven road.

On behalf of the railroad, it is said in the report that the present attitude of the public toward the New Haven has not thus far been wholly successful. This has been true in spite of the fact that there is probably no part of the country where the proportion of high-class freight is so large, or where railroad transportation should be so profitable as in this commonwealth, says the commission.

The people of this state, therefore, have the right to demand railroad facilities commensurate with the profitable character of the business, and second to none in the United States. The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system, however, as the result of excessive expenditures in the purchase, or losses in the operation, of street railway properties and steamship lines and other transactions outside of the ordinary functions of a steam railroad company, has proceeded to adopt economies in operation which have resulted in serious inconvenience to shippers and the general public.

Monopoly May Be Excessive

The commissioners say of the New Haven:

"In so far as the present conditions of railroad transportation in this state can be attributed to the operation of the policy of monopoly, the results have been such as to cause a growing distrust in the wisdom of that policy. Owing to the evils resulting in the past from the unrestrained competition of public utilities, the policy of the state has been in many instances to favor monopoly, accompanied by proper public regulation. The period when the public was in danger from excessive competition has, however, long since passed. The danger, if any, at the present time is that the policy of monopoly may be carried too far."

"It may be added that the public is beginning to get a better understanding of the results that can be accomplished by public regulation. Regulation may enforce specific improvements or remedy positive abuses, but it can do little to supply the energy and the incentive to render satisfactory service which are essential for the successful conduct of business under competitive conditions. Where regulation is supplemented by a reasonable degree of competition the transportation service rendered is likely to be more satisfactory to the public. If the field of monopoly is more than local it is doubtful if regulation alone, unless its scope be greatly enlarged, can secure to the public the character of service and accommodations it has come to demand."

Greater Control Possible

"While neither the state nor the nation has exhausted its powers in that direction, it is unlikely that any form of regulation will go so far as to interfere actively in the management and operation of railroad companies. Unless the public has some voice in these matters it must, if dependent upon the facilities of a single railroad system, submit without effectual protest, except through the pressure of public opinion, to any policies on the part of the management which may be prejudicial to the public interests, and any defects of service that may be due to the failure of the company to establish relations with its employees that shall give them the proper incentive to carry out the details of railroad operation in a manner to reflect credit upon the company."

Moreover, even if the policy of regulated monopoly is the one most conducive to efficient railroad operation, that

policy is likely to be successful so far only as the interests of the railroad are identical with the interests of the particular territory served. In Massachusetts, however, under present conditions, it is doubtful if this identity of interest is complete.

"It seems imperative that some action be taken by the public authorities in the direction indicated by the report of the validation commission or otherwise, to assert a more effective control over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system, and to secure from it the proper performance of the obligation it has voluntarily assumed of supplying the transportation requirements of the commonwealth."

Believed to Be Unwieldy

"It is true that considerable expenditures have recently been made for improvements of the roadbed, increased trackage facilities and additional equipment, both on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and the Boston & Maine railroad, and that large additional expenditures for electrification and other improvements have been authorized. The management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system is apparently doing everything in its power to meet the demand for better service and an improvement in the present conditions of transportation may be confidently anticipated. Nevertheless, there is a widespread public feeling that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system has become so large and is made up of so many heterogeneous elements that it is difficult to operate it efficiently under a single control."

"It is the consensus of intelligent opinion at the present time that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system has already exceeded the proper limits of combination, and that unless it proceeds voluntarily to divest itself of some of the properties now held by it there is little doubt that some other effective means will be found for accomplishing that result."

"Indeed, that process is already under way. Under the provisions of the recent act of Congress in relation to the Panama canal, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company may find it necessary to get rid of the steamship lines which it now owns."

"Moreover, as a result of the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the Union Pacific railroad case, it is not unlikely that the proceedings instituted by the attorney-general of the United States in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the Boston & Maine railroad and various street railway companies which form a part of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, for an alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, may be revived. Reference has already been made to the proceedings recently instituted by the department of justice, and to the investigation which is now being held by the committee on rules of the House of Representatives is also considering at the present time the advisability of recommending a congressional investigation of the entire railroad situation in New England."

"The facts which may be disclosed by these inquiries are likely to prove helpful in determining what legislation, state or national, may be required in order to deal effectively with the present situation. It seems desirable, in the interest of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, no less than in the interest of the public, that such remedies as may be reasonably proposed, after intelligent and dispassionate consideration of the whole problem, shall be immediately applied through the voluntary action of the company or enforced by appropriate legislation."

"The present attitude of the public toward the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system interferes seriously with the efficient operation of the railroad, and is prejudicial to the company and to the public alike. The community of interest between the company and the public is so large that each is bound by the dictates of self-interest to deal justly by the other. Unreasonable demands on the part of the public, who are free from responsibility of ownership, for larger and larger expenditures by the railroad companies, as well as for a constant reduction of rates, will induce private capital to seek other fields of investment and thus make it impossible for the railroad companies to finance the necessary improvements and extensions of their railroad lines, equipment and station facilities."

Warning to Railroads

"On the other hand, indifference on the part of the railroad companies to the legitimate transportation needs of the communities which they serve may imperil the continuance of the present relationship under which the companies are permitted, by the sufferance of the public, to exercise functions of a public character."

"What is most needed is some settlement of the present situation that will lead to a constructive program of railroad development through the cooperation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company with the public authorities. This settlement, however, must be made in a manner to meet the reasonable requirements of the public and in conformity with the general policies of the commonwealth."

"We are hopeful that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, in so far as it may be held responsible for present conditions, will be ready to make such concessions as may be reasonable and proper, in order to establish a more friendly relationship with the people of the commonwealth. Any failure on the part of the company to adopt this course will force the public to give serious consideration, at whatever cost, to the adoption of a policy for

the control of railroad transportation more radical than any heretofore adopted in this commonwealth."

Railroad Commission Tells Why It Recommended Changes in Commutation

Cities and towns in the eastern part of the state complain that the new commutation rates on the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany railroads make it more expensive to transport school children.

The railroad commission touches on this subject in its annual report: "At the present time," it says, "there is no law requiring railroad corporations to issue tickets to any class of pupils at any reduction from the regular fare. Such tickets, however, as a matter of practice, have been issued by the railroad companies."

"The recommendation of the board provides in effect that all pupils within the provisions of the statute (pupils in public day and evening industrial and private schools) shall be furnished special tickets for transportation by railroad companies at a price not exceeding one half the price charged for the regular monthly tickets."

"The question as to whether similar privileges should be extended to any other class of pupils is, within constitutional limitations, a matter for the determination by the Legislature."

The regulations or recommendations of the railroad commissioners were based upon an investigation made at the order of the Legislature. It was found that the rates for season tickets upon the different railroads were either "unjustly discriminatory or unjustly preferential," and the board found necessary a readjustment and equalization of rates.

"The whole process of equalization of rates," says the railroad commission in its report, "involves a redistribution of the revenues paid by the public for this service. In so far as the revised rates represent an increase, they will naturally be regarded with disfavor by residents of the communities affected. It does not seem to the board, however, that such persons can, with fairness or justice, expect to enjoy indefinitely lower rates for the same service than are paid by their fellow citizens."

The report covers returns for the year ended June 30, 1912, from 36 railroad corporations.

Statement covering operations of all Massachusetts steam railroads for year ended June 30, 1912, compares:

	1911	1912
Passengers carried	106,080,254	102,040,242
Pass mileage	2,871,049,251	2,808,983,698
Tons freight	30,288,346	30,557,644
Freight mileage	5,838,163,729	5,514,964,740
Pass revenue	\$57,142,152	\$55,092,106
Freight revenue	\$8,206,492	\$8,088,759
Gross earnings	\$22,074,311	\$22,850,490
Expenses	\$9,131,919	\$9,225,902
Net	\$12,942,392	\$13,624,588
Operating income	\$23,730,808	\$23,730,808
Total net	\$2,653,240	\$3,011,318
Charges	\$6,675,933	\$6,675,933
Balance	\$21,057,307	\$17,055,385
Dividends	\$23,298,074	\$21,780,407
Deficit	1,300,767	4,444,762

"Includes \$1,707,951 paid out of surplus in 1912 and \$1,958,971 in 1911."

Average fare per mile in Massachusetts in 1912 fiscal year was 1.73 cents, comparing with 1.72 cents in 1911, 1.68 cents in 1910, 1.64 in 1909, 1.63 in 1908, 1.65 in 1907, 1.70 in 1906, 1.70 in 1905 and 1.72 in 1904. Average freight rate per ton mile in 1912 was 1.7 cents, comparing with 1.17 cents in 1911, 1.18 in 1910, 1.19 in 1909, 1.17 in 1908 and 1.19 in 1907.

Report of all street railways for the year ended June 30, 1912, compared with 1911 follows:

	12 months ended June 30, 1912	June 30, 1911
Passengers carried	701,738,274	683,302,717
Car miles run	125,078,724	123,650,082
Gross earnings	\$57,142,152	\$55,092,106
Operating expenses	\$22,074,311	\$22,850,490
Net	\$12,942,392	\$13,624,588
Charges	\$6,675,933	\$6,675,933
Balance	\$21,057,307	\$17,055,385
Dividends	\$23,298,074	\$21,780,407
Surplus	\$2,653,240	\$3,011,318
Funded debt	\$7,700,700	\$7,308,700
Unfunded debt	\$6,834,304	\$6,220,219
Capital stock	\$9,118,975	\$8,630,173

WELLESLEY GIRLS TO GIVE VIRGIL DRAMA IN BARN

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The 1913 members of Fiske's cottage will present their own musical version of Virgil's "Aeneid," in the Barn tonight. The five-act tragedy is entitled, "A Fool There Was, or the Wanderings of Aeneas." The cast is as follows:

Aeneas, Margaret Nason, Cleveland, O.; Fauchalt Achates, Kathlene Burnett, Webster, Mass.; Anchises, Annie Bailey, Holbrook, Mass.; Ascanius, Dorothy Ridgway, Albany, N. Y.; Creusa, Ruth Woodward, Taunton, Mass.; Dido, Brota Lewis, Vernon, N. Y.; Jupiter, Margaret Reed, Du Bois, Pa.; Juno, Helen Wheeler, Waltham, Mass.; Venus, Evelyn Wells, Newton, Mass.; Hebe, Edith Carter, East Weymouth, Mass.; Cupid, Dorothy Ridgway, Albany, N. Y.

The Boston Wellesley Club arranged for a vocational conference at Agassiz house yesterday at 3:15 p. m. Miss Carol Carter of Braintree spoke concerning the qualifications of a parish assistant. Miss Cornelia Rodman of Boston enumerated the duties of a vocational counselor in a trade school. Miss Polly Jane Clark of Middleboro described the beginning and progress of an exchange and gift shop, and Miss Mary Barrows of Boston spoke on publishing house work.

FEDERAL WIRE INQUIRY ORDERED

WASHINGTON—Investigation of the private wire contracts and privileges assigned by the Western Union, Postal and American Telephone & Telegraph companies, was ordered by the Interstate commerce commission today. It was asserted information had been received that other persons than those parties to contracts for private wires frequently utilized the wires for private messages, free of charge, thus evading the provisions of the act, to regulate commerce.

MELLEN'S REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION INTERESTS BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

with them that are calculated to secure the best results. While in some cases the delays may be due to defects of the operators that do not relieve the management from responsibility. In so far as delays are due to the reconstruction the public ought not to complain, but delays that are long and indicate they are due to some other cause should be looked into."

To the question whether Massachusetts had any cross-overs that were in need of such improvements or whether this state should share in such improvements Mr. Mellen said that George W. Bishop, a member of the commission, had gone thoroughly into the question and found conditions satisfactory.

"The real issues of what the railroad business actually is," said George W. R. Harriman today, "are brought forth in Mr. Mellen's statement. The tests upon which the lay mind bases its judgment as to the correct operation of a railroad are stated directly or indirectly by Mr. Mellen in his advertisement, and to the extent of Mr. Mellen's acknowledgments that the specific things which he mentions shall not be the subject of comment by the press or the public for a period of 30 days, are proof of the fact that the public now knows the real issues upon which sound railroad business is based."

"We find in the statement that 'safety for the running time . . . of our schedules' is to be primarily guaranteed by having the road 'equipped with No. 20 cross-overs' and that the cost will be 'a half million dollars' and the time to correct this fault will consume 30 days. In other words had the tenets of engineering been observed they would have foretold that there was a physical fault existing in the roadbed, which should have been recognized as the governing feature controlling the speed of trains and safety of operation."

"In the answer which follows it illustrates that on this one item there is a complete disclosure of the four fundamentals of sound railroad policies, namely: (1) physical properties or No. 20 cross-overs; (2) operations over physical properties or regularity of running time; (3) financial obligations or one half a million dollars; (4) the element of time or 30 days in which to complete the improvement."

"Certainly a way has been blazed by which other standards of efficiency may be reached and the public and press need give no further attention to 'No. 20 cross-overs.' Their proposition now is to find out what is the next similar physical property element to correspond with the No. 20 cross-over device, in order to obtain definiteness of freight movement as regards the element of time and reasonable cost in the carriage of goods."

"And then we might go on down the list for every item for which there is a remedy and which could be stated as plainly as the No. 20 cross-over proposition. The final remedy comes as I have before stated in a well-defined plan of railroad regulation administered by a board competent to adjudicate these questions from a physical, operating, financial and time point of view."

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, said that in his personal opinion Mr. Mellen deserves the utmost consideration from the press and public at this time and that personally he always believed in the sincerity of Mr. Mellen's intentions toward New England. In the eight years or so that he has been in charge of the New Haven road, said Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mellen has been instrumental in the spending of \$125,000,000 for various improvements for which he has not been given credit.

He said he thought the time had come when the opposition to the road should be cast aside and that the public and the head of the New Haven system should get together and discuss the matter of improvements.

"I hope that a better understanding will be brought about," said George G. Crocker, chairman of the Boston transit commission. "The present situation is a very unfortunate one, both to the proper management of the railroad and for the interests of the public."

John J. Martin of the Exchange Trust Company said today that he agreed perfectly that the New Haven company should be "given a show." "While the reconstruction work is under way, the road should be free from harassment," said Mr. Martin. "If the slower service is necessary for safety during the reconstruction period the public should put up with it but not increase it by keeping up the hostilities which have been so much in the air lately."

"At the same time," said Mr. Martin, "I am heartily of the opinion that there should be some meeting between a committee of the substantial men of the city and the New Haven heads to discuss these matters and find out where we stand."

Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company said that in his opinion Mr. Mellen was devoting the road's money to silencing just criticism through advertising, instead of devoting the funds to the proper management of the road. He seemed to think that the best way of improving the line would be to remove Mr. Mellen and the entire board of directors.

Charles S. Baxter, Boston attorney, said, "While I am no friend of the New Haven road, I believe that there is a good deal of truth in the advertisement published today. Often there is just ground for criticism, but a great deal of

HARVARD MAN IS NEW TAXPAYERS' SOCIETY LEADER



DONALD JUSTIN LYNN

Donald Justin Lynn of Cambridge has been appointed secretary of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association to succeed Reginald Mott Hull, who resigned to take up business. Stoughton Bell, president of the association, has asked Mr. Hull to accept an appointment as one of the members of the executive committee.

Mr. Lynn will begin his duties about Jan. 22. He expects to finish his course for his degree at the end of this half-year at Harvard University. He comes from Youngstown, O., and while in college has made a specialty of municipal and constitutional government. He has worked for the Boston Placement Bureau in finding opportunities for boys and girls and has had service on an Ohio newspaper.

LEADERS OF NEW SUFFRAGE WORK ARE ANNOUNCED

The full list of temporary officers of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union has been elected, and is now made public as follows:

Executive Committee—Mabel Gillespie, chairman, Boston; Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary, Jamaica Plain; Dr. Lily Owen Burbank, treasurer, East Bridge-water; Anne Withington, Newburyport; Helen S. Parker, Brookline; Ida S. Ripley, Newton Center.

Finance Committee—Mrs. A. N. Winslow, Mrs. J. Lovell Little, Jr., General Committee (by districts)—First Middlesex, Mrs. Walter Channing, Jr.; fifth Middlesex, the Rev. Ida C. Fulton; seventh Middlesex, Mrs. H. E. Herbert; eighth Middlesex, Louise Hall; first Norfolk, Mrs. Wilson Marsh; second Norfolk, Mrs. Barthold Schlegel; first Plymouth, Mrs. L. D. Chandler; second Plymouth, Mrs. Charles S. Millett; first Suffolk, Cora E. Bigelow; fourth Suffolk, Castine C. Swanson; fifth Suffolk, Mrs. Mary Morton Keheve; seventh Suffolk, Mrs. C. A. Russell; eighth Suffolk, Mary Matthews; ninth Suffolk, Sarah Otis Ernst.

Field Organizers—Celia J. White, Mary A. Howe.

All the members will be members of the central association itself, as there will be no organization of auxiliaries or branches; the active members in each district, will become an informal local committee.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE TO MEET

The adjourned fourteenth annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League takes place at the Twentieth Century Club next Monday. There will be a luncheon of members at 1 o'clock. At the meeting, at 2 o'clock, addresses are expected from Moorfield Storey, president of the league; Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Manuel L. Quezon, resident commissioner of the Philippine islands, who has just returned from a visit to his native country, and Maxim M. Kalaw, secretary to the commission.

MR. MEYER URGES WARSHIP NEED

WASHINGTON—Further need for three battleships and a much larger navy was urged by Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Meyer before the House naval committee today. He made the point that on the completion of the Pearl Harbor naval station, Hawaii, the United States would be practically unprotected in the Pacific, what was intended to be the most powerful naval station in the world.

that directed against the New Haven road at present comes from people who have no reason for complaint and who only complain because they hear other people doing so.

"I believe that if Mr. Mellen had been as frank from the first as he seems to be now there would have been far less adverse criticism."

Mayor Fitzgerald declared that there had been too much criticism about the New Haven road. He thinks President Mellen's request a reasonable one. Former Governor John L. Bates said that while it was most unusual for a railroad corporation to feel obliged to ask for quarter, he thought that if the request of Mr. Mellen that criticism be suspended until the construction work was over be acceded to, it might work for public safety and in the long run, convenience.

RETIREMENT FUND FOR TEACHERS BILL IS FILED BY FEDERATION

Two bills, one to provide a retirement allowance and the other to provide tenure of office for certain teachers in the public schools of this state, have been filed with the state Legislature by the Massachusetts Teachers Federation. This committee is composed of Walter I. Chapman of Somerville and Frank E. Poland of Malden.

The former bill provides for the organization of a teachers retirement association in which all teachers of the commonwealth at once become members unless otherwise signifying within 90 days after the bill becomes a law. All persons under 55 who enter the service after the bill becomes a law become members of the association after 30 days of service.

Any member who shall have reached 60 years if a woman, 65 if a man, and who shall have been in the service for 15 continuous years immediately preceding the passage of the act, may retire or be retired, and every member who shall have reached 70 must retire.

Any member who shall have reached 60 years if a woman or 65 if a man, who shall have completed a period of 30 years of service, 15 in this state, may retire or be retired at any time and at 70 must retire.

The management is vested in a board of seven members. The commissioner of education, the state insurance commissioner and the state bank commissioners shall be members ex-officio. Three other members, one of whom shall be a woman, shall be elected by the board of directors of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation, for one, two and three years, their successors to be elected for terms of three years by members of the association. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the funds.

The expenses of the contingent fund shall be appropriated by the general court. For the annuity or pension fund each member of the organization shall be assessed not less than 3 per cent nor more than 5 per cent of his salary up to the sum of \$1500. Each year the commonwealth shall contribute an amount equal to the surplus arising from annuity deposits, or if there is a deficiency, make that good.

An important feature of the tenure of office bill is that related to hearings Section 3 of the bill reads: "No teacher shall be dismissed or subjected to a reduction of salary except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming to a teacher, or other just cause, and only after a written charge of the cause or causes shall have been preferred against him, signed by the person making the same and filed with the chairman of the school committee having charge of the school or schools in which the service is being rendered, and after the charge shall have been examined and found true in fact by said school committee."

Not less than 30 days' notice shall be given to the teacher charged before the hearing is held, and such teacher may be represented by counsel.

The hearing shall be in executive session if a majority of the school committee and the person charged so desire.

SMITH COLLEGE ALUMNAE PLAN TO PRESENT PLAY

Smith College alumnae around Boston are to help raise money for the \$100,000 college endowment fund by giving a play on the evening of Feb. 28 and afternoon and evening of March 1 at Jordan hall.

Ernest Denney's "All of a Sudden Peggy," in which Miss Henrietta Crossman was seen here several years ago, has been selected as the play by the Boston Association of Smith College Alumnae.

The cast will include Miss Margaret Hatfield '00, Miss Elizabeth Biddlecomb '04, Miss Edna Heinemann '02, Miss Margaret Taylor '00, Miss Juanita Field '10, Stuart Chase, Royal Whiting, Irving Locke, Arthur Hollis, J. Osgood Perkins and W. I. Fearing.

ARBITRATORS TRY TO ARRANGE TERMS

NEW YORK—Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States commerce court and Charles P. Neill, federal labor commissioner, with members of the general adjustment committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, are to continue a conference today which they began Friday in efforts to adjust the differences between the firemen and the management of 50 eastern railroads. President W. B. Carter heads the firemen's representatives.

The United Manufacturers and Merchants Association on Friday announced that it was ready to concede an advanced 5 per cent in wages, 5 per cent more on April 1 and to submit the demands of the Garment Workers Union to an arbitration committee. The union officials said these terms were unsatisfactory.

Justice Blackmar in Brooklyn upheld Friday the constitutionality of the law which makes it a misdemeanor for a factory to employ a woman more than nine hours a day or 54 hours a week.

FIRE ENGINEERS PROMOTED
Frank J. Lynch, assistant engineer of company 34 of the Boston fire department has been promoted to engineer at a salary of \$1400 a year as has also Daniel J. Murphy, assistant engineer of company 19.

FIRE HAZARD BOARD ASKS FOR BUREAU AND LAWS IN ITS REPORT

Establishment of a fire prevention bureau, with power to draw up and enforce building rules for metropolitan Boston, is recommended by the metropolitan fire hazard commission, which has just filed its report with the Legislature. The commission has also filed a draft of a bill containing its recommendations.

The report is signed by Francis R. Bangs, chairman; Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner of Boston, and Francis G. Powell. It is accompanied by a minority report signed by Patrick O'Hearn, who says a permanent fire prevention bureau would be unnecessary and expensive. Henry M. Fenton, the fifth member, has not yet expressed his views.

Rules, which the commission should have authority to make and enforce should include, it declares, the following:

"Requiring the keeping of portable fire extinguishers, buckets of water, or other portable fire extinguishing devices on any premises by the occupant, and prescribing the number and location of such devices."

"Regulating or prohibiting the accumulation and requiring the removal of combustible rubbish."

"Regulating or prohibiting fires out of doors."

"Causing obstacles that may interfere with the means of exit to be removed from floors, halls, stairways and fire escapes."

"Ordering the remedy of any conditions found to exist in or about any building or premises, ship or vessel in violation of any law or ordinance, by-law, rule or order in respect to fires or prevention of fire."

"Requiring and regulating fire drills in factories, stores and other business establishments and in schools, hospitals, infirmaries, asylums and other charitable and eleemosynary institutions."

"Requiring the cleaning of chimney flues and vent pipes."

"Requiring proper safeguards to be placed and maintained about or over roof skylights."

Power is also asked to make these rules:

"To secure uniformity of hydrants, standpipes, cellar pipes and their couplings owned by the municipalities."

"To prescribe the size and strength of hose and hose couplings."

"To prescribe and order the placing and maintenance of hydrants."

"To order any city or town to be connected with the metropolitan water system for fire purposes."

"To order pumping stations and fire alarm stations to be isolated or to be made fireproof, or both."

"To prescribe the size and location of new water mains in the various cities and towns and to order

Leading Events in the Automobile World

PREDICTS A MILLION AUTOS WILL SOON BE IN UNITED STATES

Alfred Reeves of the New York Show Committee Notes Rapid Growth in the Motor Car Demand

NOW ABOUT 825,000

NEW YORK—"It is peculiarly fitting that the National automobile show in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central palace, should be the greatest exhibition of its kind," says Alfred Reeves of the show committee of the National automobile show, "for it heralds the time when 1,000,000 automobiles will be in use in the United States, and what is more important, without the slightest indication of any decrease in demand for the wonderful vehicle that has become so important a part of our modern civilization."

"Almost every state requires automobiles to be registered and the records show almost 1,000,000 cars at the present writing. From this, however, should be deducted the number of cars registered by non-residents, and consideration also should be given to the large number of cars that have changed hands and have been twice registered during 1912. Trade authorities admit, however, that there are now 825,000 cars in actual use in this country, of which 270,000 were made and sold during 1912."

"With a very conservative estimate of 360,000 cars for 1913, and with the largest part of that number made in the spring, the first of May should see 1,000,000 motor vehicles in actual use for pleasure and for utility purposes, which at an average of \$900 would give \$900,000,000 as the total selling price."

"Although statistics are generally uninteresting, those in connection with the motor car industry are most fascinating, for they mark the gigantic strides of an industry that has no parallel in history, easily over-reaching as it does the records of any other manufacturing business and marching on toward the figures of oil, coal, lumber, steel and the producers of raw material."

"The figures indicate that in another few months there will be a car for every 90 people in the United States, while an authentic list of manufacturers shows 241 companies producing pleasure cars and 280 companies building commercial vehicles; although many of the latter have not turned out more than a few experimental trucks."

"With electric self-starters making it easy for women to operate them, the demand for cars is certain to expand, especially at the remarkable values now in the market, as compared with a few years ago when the average car cost \$3000 or more. Greater values will be offered at the shows than ever before whether in cars at \$500 or \$5000."

"In 13 years, since the first automobile show was held in Madison Square Garden, the industry has progressed at a rate which cannot be appreciated by any one that has not been in contact with the captains of the industry and the great engineers who have shown faith in the ability of the nation to buy and use the vehicle that is now as much of a necessity as it was considered a luxury a decade ago."

"Contributory to this wonderful advance must be considered the efficient manufacturing that has made for lower cost and the present moderate priced car; greater simplicity which permits any one to operate and care for a car; the increased reliability and most important of all, the fact that the motor car like the telephone, and telegraph and the railroad, is a time saver, and as such is essential to our American life."

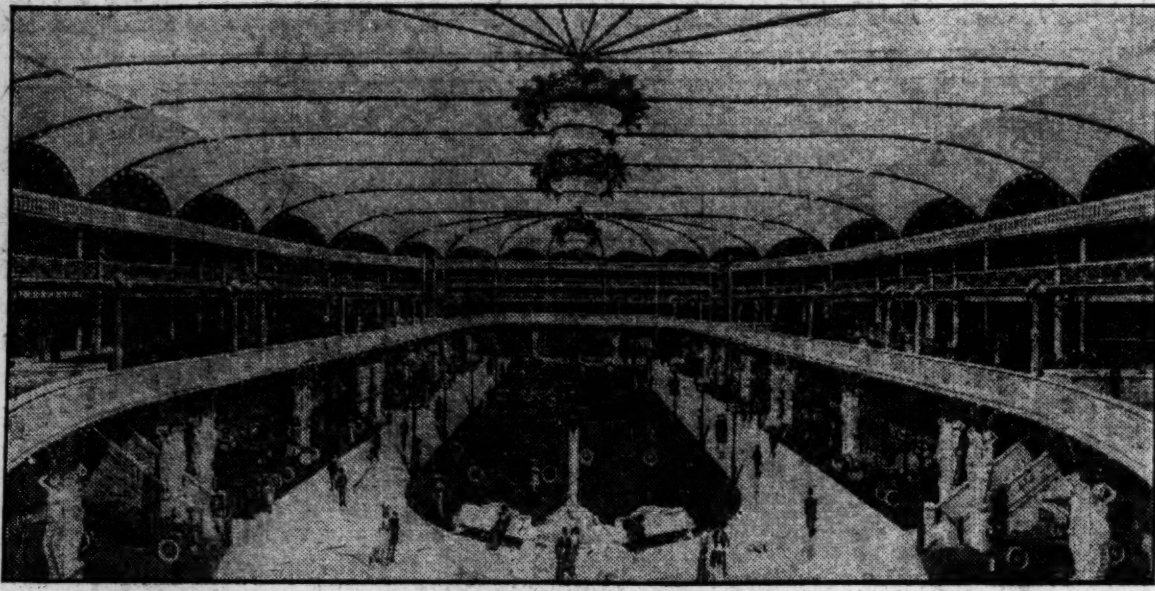
"Registration figures in the various states show that while New York has the greatest number of cars, California leads in cars per capita. The final report for 1912 of Secretary of State Lazansky, shows the actual number of cars in New York state to be 106,890 of which 9955 are commercial vehicles."

"The state of California has 84,240 cars registered or one for each 27 people, while New York has only one for each 141 people, because a large proportion of the population in the big cities cannot afford cars."

PROVIDENCE SHOW TO HAVE MANY TYPES OF MOTOR CAR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A large majority of the different makes of automobiles seen in New England will be on exhibition at the second Providence automobile show to open in the state armory Jan. 25. The list of pleasure cars is considerably larger this year than it was for the show a year ago, and all the other departments have grown correspondingly. Contracts have already been signed and delivered to Arthur S. Lee, manager of the show, for the exhibition of 47 makes of pleasure cars and before the entry list closes it is expected that several more dealers, who are negotiating now for space, will be accommodated. The commercial car department in the basement will be crowded, so many entries have been filed. The accessory department, which this year will be centered in

WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF MOTOR CARS



VIEW OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SECTION OF THIRTEENTH NATIONAL AUTO SHOW IN NEW YORK

ONLY REAL DRIVER CAN COVER 200 MILES IN ONE DAY

To cover, between daylight and dark, 100 miles of country road was everywhere recognized as a sterling feat in the heyday of cycling. The "century run" was a standard and, properly authenticated, received recognition from the national contest body.

To a great extent motorists have come to pay similar attention to the double century. Among many a veteran tourist's most pleasant memories is that of the day when he and his car covered 200 miles over a country road between breakfast and the evening stop.

Even the drivers of test cars at the Detroit factories recognize the 200 miles as a real day's work for man and automobile. George Meininger, hero of the hardest Glidden pathfinding trip on record, who has driven Studebaker cars on reliability contests and on factory endurance tests for nearly five years, has pronounced ideas on the subject.

"Any time a man does 200 miles without lighting his lamps, he's proven himself a driver and his car a real one," says Mr. Meininger. "To 'knock off' a double century on the average country road requires an early start. Hotel breakfasts can usually be gotten at 6. On the road at 7 leaves perhaps an average of 11 hours daylight, of which one goes for luncheon."

"A 200-mile trip in 10 hours implies a consistent average of 20 miles an hour. This sounds easy and would be on a fine road, with no need of slow-downs or stops. But there are railroad crossings and an occasional freight train across the road. Now and then comes a flat turn which cannot be taken at more than six or eight miles an hour. It is sometimes necessary to make inquiries regarding the road. Here and there one comes to stretches where the road is undergoing repairs. Periodically appears a sign reading 'Slow down to 8 miles an hour.' It's wise to do this very thing, too. Wagons can't always be passed at speed."

There are now under construction at the Detroit Studebaker plants four large new buildings. One of the most interesting is the new forge shop which is being built around 40 power hammers that are constantly busy on parts for the Studebaker cars.

Among the attractions will be the wonder of the world, the champion hydroplane Baby Reliance II, holder of all the world's records, and the beautiful display of trophies it has won, also the Reliance III, and a new boat by Herreshoff is promised. In addition to this there will be spirited moving pictures of sea and motor boat subjects, and last but not least, Capt. Thomas Fleming Day will give an illustrated lecture of his wonderful trip across the Atlantic in the 35-foot motor boat, "The Detroit."

PREPARATIONS FOR MOTOR BOAT SHOW PROGRESSING

Although three weeks off, active preparations are well under way for the best motor boat and engine show Boston has ever seen. Never before have so many interesting features been obtained by Manager Chester I. Campbell and added to this the great interest taken in the eastern field by the prominent boat builders has led them to make special preparations for this coming show. Big boats and little boats, hydroplanes, semi-cruisers large enough for a whole family to live on down to the merry little chug-chugs for river and lake at a price within the reach of all, will be shown, together with a line of accessories, comfort and safety devices and practically every known make of engine.

Among the attractions will be the wonder of the world, the champion hydroplane Baby Reliance II, holder of all the world's records, and the beautiful display of trophies it has won, also the Reliance III, and a new boat by Herreshoff is promised. In addition to this there will be spirited moving pictures of sea and motor boat subjects, and last but not least, Capt. Thomas Fleming Day will give an illustrated lecture of his wonderful trip across the Atlantic in the 35-foot motor boat, "The Detroit."

NEW YORK—Automobilists from all all over the country are assembled in this city today for the purpose of attending the opening of the thirteenth annual national automobile show which takes place in Madison Square Garden and Grand Central Palace. These two mammoth buildings have been obtained by the management in order to meet the demands of the automobile manufacturers and despite the fact that more space than ever before is this year available, every foot of it has been taken up and more could have been utilized had it been possible to find it.

Even with the addition of all the space available in the Grand Central Palace it was still necessary to rebuild the interior of Madison Square Garden until the arena of the building bears scant resemblance to its customary appearance. The galleries, extending around the building, have been built up 20 feet and more and supported upon great steel girders and pillars on the same plan used in the construction of steel skeleton office buildings. For this temporary structure more than 200 tons of steel and 1,000,000 feet of lumber for flooring have been used.

The exhibit of the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture at the palace marks the first time a good roads exhibit has been seen at an automobile show. It consists of a series of 23 models in miniature, showing the various types of road construction, ranging from the simplest forms of earth, sand or clay roads to brick, concrete and asphalt block pavements, as well as special foundations and concrete bridges and culverts. There is also included a historical series showing the development in highway construction for more than 20 centuries, beginning with a model of the Appian Way of the Romans.

The cars displayed in the two buildings will make a fine showing with their beautifully built bodies and brilliant colors. There is a very noticeable increase in the number of closed bodies exhibited. The designers have made careful provision for the comfort of both drivers and passengers.

As has been the case for several years, the show committee has again arranged for two "Society Days," on which the admission will be \$1. These two days will be Tuesday, Jan. 14, and Thursday, Jan. 16. Beginning Monday morning, the show will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night up to the next Saturday night.

NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR STARTER FOR LOCOMOBILE

The Locomobile has always been a particularly interesting car from an electrical standpoint. Mr. Blake, the local manager of the Locomobile Company's branch, today, in referring to the new Locomobile electric motor starter, said: "Possibly you have forgotten that the original Locomobile gasoline car of 1902 had a gear-driven electric generator with automatic switch, an arrangement which had all the essentials of the modern lighting system. This early car had spark plugs designed and built by our designers and builders."

"This was because we wanted to make the Locomobile the 'Best built car in America,' and went to the trouble and expense of making our own spark plugs so that we could be sure of getting the best in the world. Probably you will recall the fact that for five years we went to extra expense to make our own magnets for all of our cars, as well as all the electrical apparatus, simply to do everything we possibly could to make our car as well as it could be made. From this you will see that our new electric motor starter is the logical outcome of all of this electrical distinction of the Locomobile for years. The same men who designed and built that early four-cylinder Locomobile are the same men responsible for it today, and they are the men best qualified to develop and harmonize in a car like the Locomobile the best electrical apparatus."

"For three years investigations and tests have been going on at the Bridgeport works. The engineers of the Locomobile Company have tested in the complete laboratories of this pioneer company all of the devices intended to do away with hand cranking. An early conclusion of the Locomobile engineers was that electricity was the only adequate means of producing a motor starter that would be 100 per cent efficient and that would start a big, six-cylinder engine even if it happened to stop on dead center."

"All of the parts of the Locomobile starter are designed and made by the Locomobile Company, with the exception of the 6-volt starting motor and the switch. The thoroughness which is characteristic of Locomobile methods is evident in the painstaking with the installation of this new apparatus. The countershaft of the starting mechanism is chrome nickel steel, hardened and ground. It runs on ball bearings instead of plain bearings. The gears are made throughout by the Locomobile Company of specially treated chrome nickel steel, and are made from as expensive material and are as carefully made as the transmission gears."

"A new and interesting feature of the Locomobile installation of the electric motor starter is the mounting of the starting motor on a bronze engine base. This makes it practically an integral part of the power plant, and this keeps it always in alignment."

FINE GOOD ROADS EXHIBIT
A feature of the automobile show in Madison square garden and the Grand Central palace, which opens tonight will be a good roads exhibit.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Nov. 25 and 27 have been tentatively agreed upon as dates for running the 1913 grand prize and Vanderbilt cup automobile races on the Savannah (Ga.) course.

"We have, naturally, been interested right along in the development of the electric pleasure vehicle," said E. A. Gilmore, treasurer of the Whittier-Gilmore Company, local agents for Chalmers cars, "and at various times we have carefully considered the merits of several different makes with a view of accepting the agency offers made us, but up to the present time we had not been successful in finding the model that met our ideal of what an electric car should be. In the Woods electric, for which we have just taken the local agency, we believe we have an electric vehicle which satisfies our somewhat stringent demands as to what the electrically driven car should be, as far as present developments in this form of motive power have gone."

VELIE ROADSTER
\$600
In excellent condition; all new bearings and parts; painted in grey lead.

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RADIATOR LAMP AND WIND SHIELD REPAIRING
PLATING OXIDIZING ENAMELING

ALL SPACE ALLOTTED FOR BIG AUTO SHOW TO BE HELD IN MARCH

Dealers Are Still Clamoring for Room, Although Every Foot in Mechanics Building Has Been Taken Already

INTEREST IS HIGH

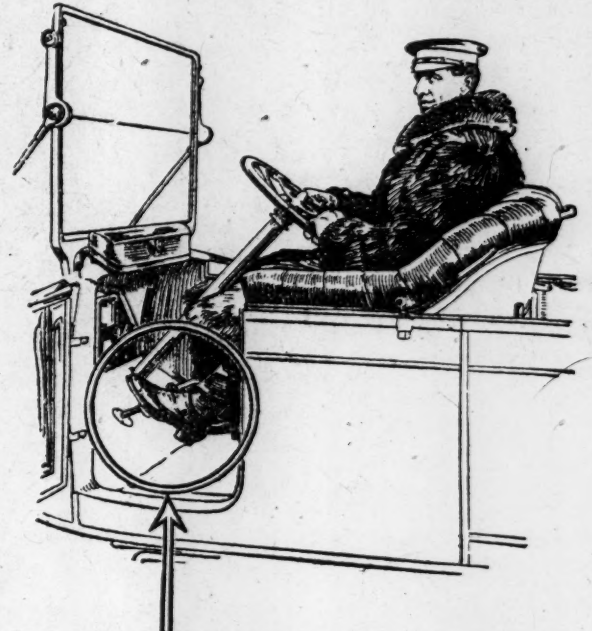
Although the date of the Boston automobile show is still two months away, so great has been the demand for space that every foot of it has been allotted, and the dealers are still clamoring for more. The pleasure car show, which will have its first inning from March 8 to 15 in Mechanics building, will present the latest type of cars, the six-cylinder automobile having a preeminent place. The latest refinements in power plants and perfected systems of transmission and lubrication will be found of interest to owners and prospective buyers of pleasure cars. Care has been bestowed by designers and builders of bodies in the matter of artistic lines, beautiful colors and new effects in upholstery. Among the closed-car exhibits will be found many details which will be a revelation to those who have only been familiar with the limousines and landaulets of past seasons.

The commercial vehicle exhibition which will be held during the week of March 19 to 26, should prove a wonderful educational institution, and the business man will find much food for thought in an inspection of the most varied lines of motor wagons designed and built to meet all sorts of conditions and purposes. The show will have its economic side as well as its service argument, even though the latter appeals most strongly to the broad-minded business man.

Where economy and service are combined the motor truck makes a direct appeal to the pocketbook, and the value of the motor driven over the horse drawn vehicle will be proven at the show. There will be motor-driven wagons and trucks for practically every line of business and they will range in price from about \$700 to several thousand dollars. In other words there will be a duplicate of practically every horse-drawn vehicle so far as arrangements of bodies go, with the exception, of course, that an engine will be the motive power. The machine tool exhibit which will be an important feature of the truck show is receiving much attention from dealers and manufacturers throughout the country.

Sixty-five thousand miles with but 30 cents' worth of repairs to its motor is the remarkable record established by a Ford model T owned by Frank Burtt of Kalamazoo. Burtt purchased his car Jan. 16, 1909, and it was one of the first model T's to be sold in western Michigan. Since then he has driven it continuously summer and winter and the sum total of his repairs was the purchase of a piston pin at a cost of 30 cents. The tire expense has been exceedingly small and the machine has a grand average of 24 miles on one gallon of gasoline.

The Best Electric Motor Starter The Finest Electric Lighting System Combined only in the Locomobile



The Locomobile Electric Motor Starter operates by simply pressing a foot pedal. No strength or skill required. Only one action. Turns over engine 70 to 80 revolutions per minute, longer than any other system. So powerful that back-firing is impossible. Removable pedal feature provides valuable locking device when car is left standing.

The Locomobile Electric Lighting System gives most light. Always works. Consumes least power. Provides most light at lowest speed. Most efficient regardless of cost. Every detail worked out in the best way known. Costs far more than other systems and is the only installation of its kind.

The Locomobile Electric Motor Starter is the most powerful one in use. Simplest system. Rotates motor even if it stops on dead center. Works every time. Operates most quietly. Best installed system in use. The installation of starter is as important as the starter itself. Each model with this device lists at One Hundred Dollars more than 1913 prices as announced. All six cylinder cars shipped after Jan. 1st will be thus equipped. That all 1913 Locomobile owners may be on the same basis, Sixes already delivered can be similarly equipped at the same price.

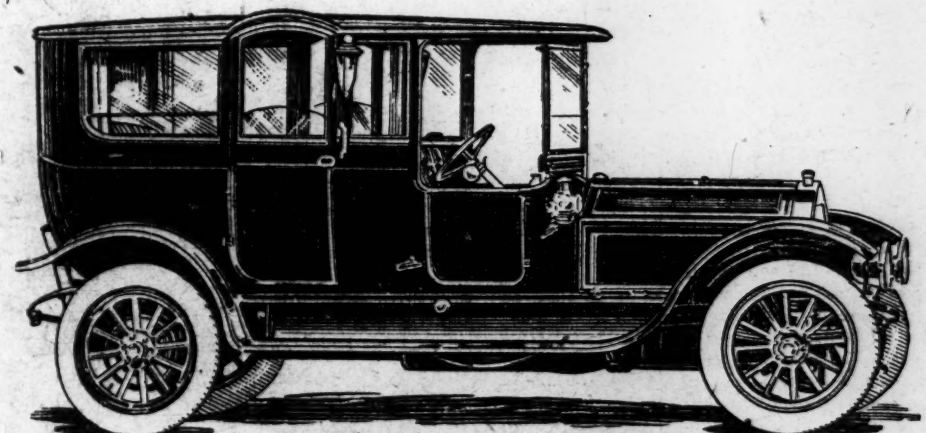
Examine the Locomobile Electric Starter

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New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Baltimore, Atlanta, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh.

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Forty-Eight Six Model "B" Suburban

We invite your inspection of our complete line of the latest models of PIERCE-ARROW CARS at the New York Automobile Show at Madison Square Garden, this week, where we will give our patrons and friends a personal welcome.

J. W. MAGUIRE CO.

741-743-745 Boylston Street,

WE HAVE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
ONE 48 H. P. Model B Landaulet and ONE 38 H. P. Model C Brougham

Spectacle, Business, Economics and Religion in New Plays

"GARDEN OF ALLAH" AND "MILESTONES" OPEN MONDAY

"The New Sin" at the Castle Square—"Bunt Pulls the Strings" Soon—"The Greyhound" at St. James

MANTELL IS COMING

Three important plays new to this city will be seen at Boston theaters Monday. "The Garden of Allah" at the Boston, "Milestones" at the Tremont and "The New Sin" at the Castle Square. The St. James will offer "The Greyhound." John Drew has one more week at the Hollis in "The Perplexed Husband." "The Woman" continues indefinitely at the Park. George Arliss will be at the Plymouth for three weeks more. For musical offerings there will remain "Hanky Panky," a vaudeville, at the Majestic, and "The Merry Countess," a modernized version of Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," at the Majestic theater Tuesday afternoon there will be a special performance by the Northampton players of "The Little Town of Bethlehem."

BOSTON—"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH"

Liebler & Co.'s spectacular production of "The Garden of Allah," a dramatization by Robert Lieberman and Mary Anderson, DeNavarro, from the former's novel, comes to the Boston theater Monday night for a run with the prestige of a season run in New York at the Century theater and long engagements this year on the road. Everywhere the performance has been praised as a notable example of present-day stage craft. With the Sahara desert and high colored oriental life as background there is set forth the love story of Boris Androvsky, a religious enthusiast, for Domini Enfilien, an Englishwoman. They eventually part, he to return to his retreat, she to remain behind to mourn her loneliness.

These roles are played by Miss Dorothy Donnelly, who has often played emotional parts here, and Lawson Butt, an English actor of romantic presence and fine vocal ability. Strongly influencing these two central characters is the "spirit of the desert," which is introduced into several of the scenes. The play opens with a brief prologue picturing the stretches of the Sahara. Then follows a glimpse of the veranda of the Hotel DeDesert with public garden, the street of the Ouled Nails with its colorful life of the east, a dancing house in the same street, the garden of Count Antouini in the desert at Mogar, evening, and at the same place at sunrise a scene outside the Trappist retreat near Tunis, and the count's garden again. All of the pictures are said to be filled with the atmosphere of the east to a remarkable degree. Camels, goats, sheep and 100 or more minor figures are used to fill in the scenes with local color. Secondary roles are taken by Charles Stevenson as the count, Frank Kingston as a padre, Jose Ruben as a garrulous guide.

TREMONT—"MILESTONES"

"Milestones," a drama by Edward Knoblauch and Arnold Bennett, which is to be seen at the Tremont theater beginning Monday evening, is unique in that it pictures a family at periods covering 50 years.

The story opens in 1860, in the mid-Victorian age of crinolines, Rhead & Sibley, a firm of shipwrights, had made a fortune building vessels of wood. But the era of iron ships is dawning. John Rhead, a son of the founder of the firm, urges the change and earns Sibley's contempt. The latter refuses to accept him as a son-in-law.

Twenty-five years pass. When the characters reappear the women wear the bustles and flounces of the late Victorian period. The point of view, no less than the style of dress, has changed. The people who could not grasp the new ideas of a quarter of a century before have paid the penalty in fallen fortunes. A new generation has taken the field. And the revolutionists of yesterday have become conservatives.

John Rhead has failed to keep abreast the times. He has learned nothing by experience. He cannot understand that the youth of the day are as competent to think for themselves as he considered himself to be in the day of his own young manhood. So he scoffs at vessels of steel and drives away from his door the young inventor who would marry his daughter. He chooses as her husband a man who fits his own ideals and consigns her to a life of unhappiness.

Again the curtain rises. The period is now 1912, John Rhead, who once insisted upon limiting the independence of his children, now scoffs at the ambitions of his grandchildren. He has won title and fortune, but he has been unable to adjust himself to the encroaching years. The grandson of his old partner of 50 years ago—the bygone era of wooden ships—is anxious to marry his granddaughter, and go to Canada to make a new career. Rhead will not hear of it. Canada, that distant wilderness, is no place for a baronet's granddaughter. But there is something in the newest generation which differs from those who have gone before. Woman in the twentieth century has learned to assert her independence. So Muriel and young Richard Sibley marry in spite of opposition and go forth together.

The all English cast includes Malcolm Cherry as John Rhead, Gwendolen Floyd as Gertrude, Cronin Wilson, S-Bil Walsh, Charles Vaughn and Maria Hassell. The

play had a run in London and is nearing its one hundred and fiftieth New York performance.

THE STOCK THEATERS

"The New Sin," an economic drama by Macdonald Hastings, will be given 12 performances next week at the Castle Square theater. A large family have been left an inheritance which they are to come into when the eldest son shall have passed away. Although the most capable of the family, he decides to comply with the terms and make it possible for his juniors to enjoy the inheritance. This novel plot is worked out in a series of tense situations. John Craig, John Meek and George Henry Trader have leading roles. There is no woman in the cast.

"The Greyhound" will be the offering during the coming week at the St. James theater. This melodrama by Wilson Mizner and Paul Armstrong depicts the methods of schemers said to ply their craft on transatlantic liners. There will be vigorous roles for all the favorites of the company, including Theodore Friebush, Dudley Hawley, Ethel Grey Terry, Beth Franklin and others. A picturesque and complete scenic production is promised.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

As the second of the course of recitals by the faculty of the Leland Powers school Mrs. Margaret P. McLean will on Monday evening read "The House of Rimmon" in Blackwell hall.

"Bunt Pulls the Strings" is announced to begin a run at the Majestic theater Jan. 20 with the original New York cast, including Miss Molly Pearson as Bunt.

"Believe Me, Xantippe" is to be acted for the first time Jan. 20 at the Castle Square theater.

Robert Mantell, who has not been seen in Boston for several years, comes to the Shubert Jan. 27 in his repertoire, which includes "Richelieu," "Richard III," "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Merchant of Venice," "Julius Caesar."

A spectacular act called "The Movies" will be a feature of the bill at B. F. Keith's next week. It is said to be amusing caricatures of this type of entertainment. Others are McMahon and Chappell in a sketch, the four Cliftons, the Dooleys in comic cycling.

Mrs. Fiske will have a novel role in Edward Sheldon's new play, "The High Road," in which she comes to the Hollis Jan. 20 for two weeks, for the action covers nearly 20 years of the heroine's life.

Following Mrs. Fiske will come Miss Billie Burke in Pinero's latest comedy, "The Mind-the-Point Girl."

Miss Annie Russell and her old English comedy company is to come to the Shubert for one week beginning Jan. 20. On Monday, Tuesday and Saturday evenings and on Saturday afternoon, "She Stoops to Conquer" will be given; on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and Wednesday afternoon, "The Rivals." George Giddens, who played the admiral in "Pomander Walk," will be seen as Acres and Lumpkin.

Miss Grace Elliston will appear as guest star with the St. James stock company, Jan. 20, acting her original role of Shirley Rossmore in "The Lion and the Mouse."

At the Castle Square theater later in the season will be seen "The Man From Home," "The Comedy of Errors," "The Ninety and Nine," "The Fires of Fate," "The Heart of Maryland."

MR. TRADER TALKS TO STUDENTS

"Study not only the specific arts of the stage—voice, pantomime, stage deportment, history of the drama, and dramatic construction—but also music, painting, sculpture, architecture and poetry, if you wish to make the best of your talents as actors," said George Henry Trader, stage director of the Castle Square theater, in speaking to the students at the School of Expression.

"The theater partakes in some degree of all the arts, and the capable player cannot know too much about these things. Study different lines of characterization than those upon which you intend to specialize," he said. "All this study will deepen your work in your chosen line. It was the broad range of Booth's training and study that enabled him to give to his great characterization of Hamlet the necessary touch of the light comedian. Hamlet is not merely gloomy."

"There is no better training for a beginner than several years of stock experience. There he will learn much of human character and begin to see the possibilities of the art of acting—for acting is an art. Concentration is the secret of the great work done on the stage—concentration during preparation of the part, and concentration of the interest of the audience upon one definite thing at each moment of the performance. Thus Jefferson used to carry on a rose in one scene of 'Rip Van Winkle,' and trim off all straggling bits of greenery that distracted the audience's attention from the blossom itself."

"The three elements are characterization during preparation for the performance, complete projection of the characterization during the performance and respect for audience, one's self, the play, the author and one's fellow-players. Give the best of yourself at each performance—that is the way to succeed and grow."

HAWTHORNE CASE INTERRUPTED

NEW YORK—The trial of Julian Hawthorne and others in federal court was interrupted Friday and suspended until Monday on the account of Judge Charles M. Hough. Albert Freeman was testifying.

COMING NORTHAMPTON MUNICIPAL PLAYERS' MATINEE REVIVES DISCUSSION OF CIVIC THEATER

Miss Jessie Bonstelle, a Director of the Company, Believes Chain of City Playhouses Will Be Established

VIEWS EXCHANGED

A CHAIN of municipal theaters will in time be established, embracing all the principal cities in the United States, in the opinion of Miss Jessie Bonstelle, one of the directors of the Northampton Players, the first municipal theatrical company to be established in this country.

Miss Bonstelle was in Boston this week, arranging for a matinee of the company next Tuesday at the Majestic theater, when Mrs. Spencer Trask's nativity play, "The Little Town of Bethlehem," will be presented.

The matinee is for the purpose of showing Bostonians what has been accomplished in Northampton by a stock company, conducted under the city's auspices, and was arranged following a visit of Mayor William Feiker, trustee ex-officio of the theater, to Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald. Both these executives are enthusiastic over the success of the movement in Northampton.

The Governor signed the special legislative act permitting Northampton to conduct the theater, which had been a civic gift from E. H. R. Lyman, one of the leading benefactors of Northampton. For a time the theater was run with occasional performances by first-class companies, but on the whole this proved unsatisfactory, because no regular theatrical fare of good quality was to be had. Last year it was decided to install a stock company, and on advice of Prof. George Pierce Baker of Harvard, Miss Jessie Bonstelle and Bertram Harrison, both experienced in stock company management, were engaged to select play and players and manage the theater.

"The movement in Northampton is a success," said Miss Bonstelle. "The people of the city call it 'our theater,' which is just what it is. Every one connected with the theater receives a stated salary, and all the profits go into improvement and care of the plant, which cost \$100,000."

"As we are not running the theater to make money, we are able to engage talented players, and they come here. There is still a good margin to pay the rest of the staff and to keep adding to the stock of scenery. At first, when the patrons saw an apparently new set of scenery for each new play there were murmurs of extravagance, but this was soon changed to admiration for the ingenuity of our scenic artist, Maurice Tuttle, when it was shown how he cut down, rebuilt and repainted the old settings into new effects."

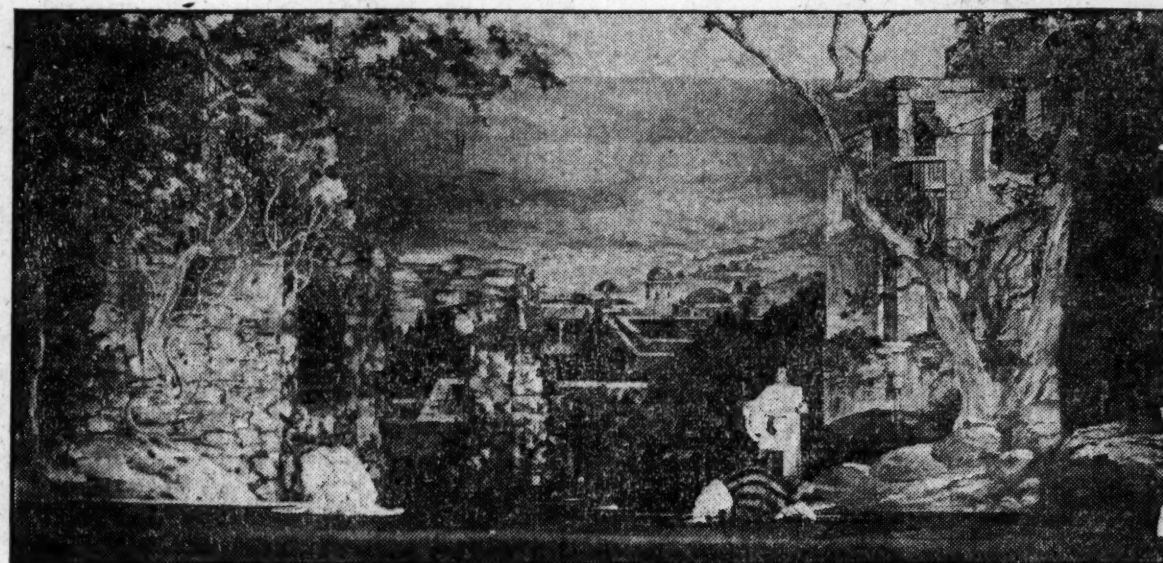
From the first we have encouraged this personal interest of the citizens in their theater. One week we changed the settings of 'Seven Days' with the curtain up so that the playgoers might know all possible about the machinery of their theater."

"The regular members of the company have become personal favorites with the patrons, just as in any other established company, and perhaps more so, since we are working for Northampton playgoers in every sense of the word. Our players are Miss Leah Winslow, who has acted in stock in Boston, Charles Balsar, seen here in many leading productions, Robert Homans, Walter Dickinson, Miss Martha Mayo, Miss Alice Donovan, William Pringle, Robert Swasey, Ralph Klein, Karra Kenwyn, Malcom Fassett and Cyril Raymond."

"Our success has attracted the attention of other cities, among them Cleveland. Inquiry as to methods were made and Mr. Harrison and I were asked if we would undertake the management if such a theater were started there."

"I think that the ground is more prepared than is generally thought, as a result of the immense development of the American drama in the last 10 years. We are no longer dependent upon Europe and England for the bulk of our theater attractions. A majority of the successful plays in this country are of American authorship. Take the list of our offerings, 'Old Heidelberg,' 'A Woman's Way,' 'The Deep Purple,' 'Mary Jane's Pa,' 'Sham,' 'The Fortune Hunter,' 'Alias Jimmy Valentine,' 'A Man's World,' 'Seven Days,' all but the first are American."

"The Little Town of Bethlehem," which we will do here for the matinee,



One of the scenes in "The Little Town of Bethlehem" which the Northampton players will present in Boston next Tuesday afternoon

Author of Play Which Will Introduce Company of Civic Theater to Boston



(Copyright by Gustave Lorey)
MRS. SPENCER TRASK

was the Christmas week attraction. It will be played at the popular prices that prevail in Northampton, to show that a good quality of dramatic entertainment can be given at moderate prices, and still be self supporting. We do not hope to make any money, and shall be glad if we make expenses, as the only purpose of the visit is to further the movement for establishing municipal theaters."

"The Little Town of Bethlehem" is a nativity play first acted by the Ben Greet company. For a time the author, Mrs. Spencer Trask, withdrew it from performance, but was prevailed on to allow the Northampton players to give it. It will not be presented here in the bare stage manner of the Greet production, but with all the color of pictorial scenery and costume.

"The play tells the story of a proud Roman beauty, young, imperious and thoughtless, who has taken a suite of rooms at the little inn and who refuses to give up one of them to shelter the man and his wife from Galilee. They are turned away and the innkeeper's wife gives them shelter in the stable. There is a love story woven around the Roman girl, Faustina. She has two admirers, Cariston, a Greek poet, and Pompeiius, a young Roman, nephew to Caesar."

"Faustina is stricken and her Roman admirer flees from her. She hides herself from every one. The innkeeper's wife, still filled with tenderness through it all, brings food and water and leaves it at the mouth of the cave where she is hidden. There, some years later, she hears the talk of the teaching of the Man from Galilee. Faustina, in alarm, asks the name of this man. Finally a maiden tells her. She fears to ask him for help now lest he should scorn her, but the maiden tells her that he has nothing but kindness, tenderness and love for every one. She takes her by the

hand and leads her away. So, love overcomes fear and the Roman maid is healed."

Preliminary work for the establishment of a civic theater in Boston has been going on for some time, principally in connection with the meetings of the American Drama Society. The aim of this society is primarily to arouse public sentiment for such a theater; details of the plan have not been worked out. Unlike the stock company plan in Northampton, it is generally conceded that a civic theater in Boston should be on the repertory plan, presenting not a new play a week, but gradually establishing a repertory of worthy plays that the public would like to see repeatedly, just as audiences repeatedly witness a limited number of works at the Boston opera house.

There is in prospect a repertory theater for Boston to be owned by a group of stockholders, and to be directed by Henry Jewett, an actor of over 20 years experience in high-class companies. Mr. Jewett believes that it must be proved that the repertory theater has a field in this country, under private auspices, before it can be hoped that any large municipality such as Boston would undertake to conduct a playhouse. There are many such theaters in Germany, where there is a tradition of dramatic culture, and where the drama is considered as an art to be supported for the benefit of the people just as much as museums of fine art and public libraries.

"We Americans have yet to learn as a whole people that the theater is not a place merely for amusement," says Mr. Jewett. "The proposed new theater, we hope, is to be a means of helping impart this lesson, but without dullness or any suspicion of new stage ideas so advanced the public will never catch up. Just wholesome, worthy, artistic plays are what the stage needs, and I believe they have but to be offered to the public to be accepted. Instead of scattering attention on the miscellaneous offerings of the stage, a public can be built up that will support a series of performances all tending to honor the arts of the theater."

Mayor Fitzgerald says: "I am in favor of the municipal playhouse plan. I think the performance that is to be given here Tuesday will emphasize the value of such an institution. A theater operated and maintained by the city would broaden the field of local talent and would give young Boston actors the encouragement that they do not always get from the theatrical manager under the private system. I think a municipal theater could be operated with remarkable advantage to the community."

Theatrical managers of Boston are not as a rule enthusiastic over the municipal theater idea, and frankly acknowledge that they do not like the idea of adding to the already intense competition. One manager declared that the establishment of a municipal theater would mean unconstitutional class legislation. Yet legislation was passed in the case of Northampton for this purpose.

Persons who are asking for wholesome and artistic plays are not patronizing offerings of this type when they come along, say some of the managers. The producer is not a philanthropist, so must resort to the much despised "commercialism" in order to keep his theaters open, it is said.

In this connection Mrs. Josephine Clement, business manager of the Bijou theater, says: "I am always seeking advice as to how I may better my entertainment. If those who are talking of adding to the already too large number of theaters would give practical support to all the good and commendable offerings in Boston there would be an immediate and great improvement in the quality of the entertainment offered. Meantime managers must continue to give things they believe to be good, with as little resort to the cheap appeal as possible and still get audiences that will pay expenses. I say make what we have as good as we can by supporting whatever is good; and so become ready and worthy for the civic theater. You can't start a civic theater by building a new playhouse, putting on a play and opening the doors. The people must be made ready to be the audience of such a theater, and such we are not at present, I believe, when we will not support the worthy things now being done." Practically everybody points out that the greatest problem in the establish-

One of the Civic Theater Directors Who Sees Growth of Playhouse Movement



(Photo by Mishkin, New York)
MISS JESSIE BONSTELLE

ment of a municipal theater is that of directorship, granting, of course, that there were prospects of establishing a civic theater in Boston. In this connection it is recalled that the Legislature last year declined to permit Boston to subsidize its opera house to the extent of committing the taxes. A strong sentiment developed in the State House against using public money for the support of an "amusement." Vain were the pleas that France and Germany subsidize their opera houses for the benefit of the people. Then there is the opposition from the still strong puritanism, which seems opposed to the theater on principle.

It is generally agreed that the dreamed-of civic theater should be free from politics, and under competent artistic authority. George Henry Trader, stage director of the Castle Square theater, believes in a highly equipped director as the single responsible head for a state or city-aided theater, such as several noted theaters in Germany have. "A civic theater must be for the people," he says, "and have neither too much art nor too little to make it a genuine public institution."

The Northampton players have the advantage of an advisory board of directors of Smith College officials, and this seems the ideal method to Percy Mackaye, who has recently published a book on the civic theater idea. It is an open secret that plans are being considered at Harvard for the university to share the management of a proposed theater in Harvard square, to be built in conjunction with a first class hotel.

Such a playhouse would be an ideal civic playhouse, many feel. The artistic direction would be under a competent practical man, and the general supervision would be centered in Professor Baker. Besides the large auditorium for the accommodation of the performances

THE THEATERS NEXT WEEK

John Drew in "The Perplexed Husband," satire on the "feminist" movement by Alfred Sutor; Hollis Street theater, final week of "Hanky Panky," Lew Fields musical "show"; Majestic theater, two weeks. "The Merry Countess," modernized version of Johann Strauss' "Fledermaus," with added Strauss music; final fortnight. George Arliss in "Disraeli," romantic semi-historical comedy of intrigue by Louis N. Parker; well set and well acted; Plymouth theater, final month. "The Garden of Allah," elaborate dramatic spectacle of life on borders of Sahara; Boston theater, indefinite. "The Woman," emotional drama by W. C. deMille, in which a courageous telephone girl refuses to tell a hand of politicians a "number" that their opponent has called, because it will involve another woman unfairly; Park theater, indefinite. "Milestones," comedy by Knoblauch-Bennett, showing 50 years in a ship-building family, and the course of business and social evolution. "The New Sin," drama of economics, Castle Square theater, one week. "The Greyhound," nautical melodrama, St. James theater, one week. Vaudeville entertainment at B. F. Keith's, Orpheum and National theaters. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at Plymouth; daily at Keith's, Orpheum, National; daily except Mondays at St. James; Wednesday and Saturday at all other theaters.

of the varied theatrical activities of the university, there would be a chamber theater for laboratory work, by which students of playwriting in Professor Baker's classes could test the effect of their work. There could be rehearsal and club rooms besides. Such a structure is by no means far in the future. It has long been the dream of Harvard men interested in the drama. The musical interests in the university are to have a similar building to house their activities, for the fund is over half completed, and the structure is to be started within a year.

Some day our whole public may look upon the theater as a place not only for entertainment, but for incidental instruction in the morals, manners and customs of mankind from the earliest times to now.



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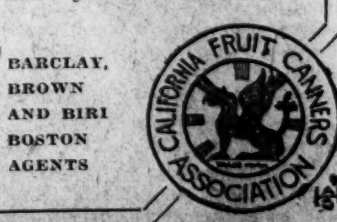


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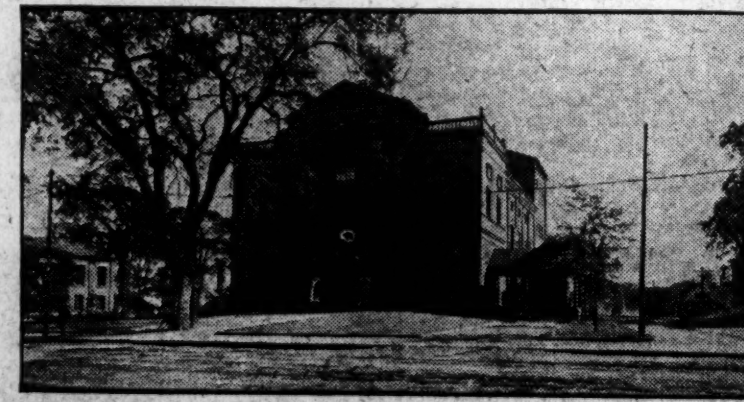
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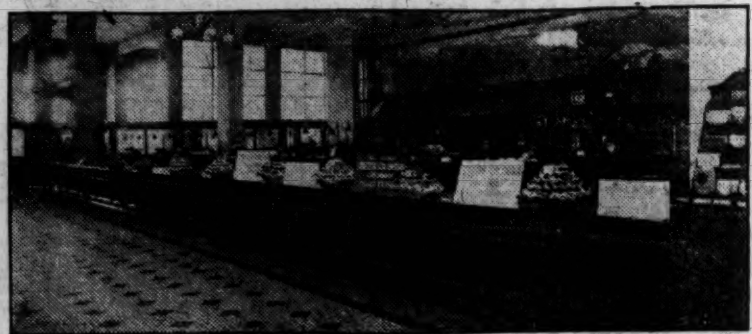
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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

CANADIAN APPLES ARE SHOWN
TO THE PEOPLE OF LIVERPOOL

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Display of British Columbian apples in Canadian Pacific railway office, Liverpool, England

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, England.—The Liverpool office of the Canadian Pacific railway recently exhibited a magnificent display

of apples from the Kelowna district, British Columbia. The fruit has been admired by hundreds of people who came specially into the office to see same.

MANY STOPS ON
COMING TOUR

On Jan. 30 George E. Marsters will begin a trip to California, going by way of Washington, D. C., to Ashville, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn., where the summit of Lookout mountain will be visited and a 40-mile ride taken over Chickamauga battlefield and National park. Continuing to New Orleans Feb. 3, the party will stay until Feb. 5, enjoying the Mardi Gras celebration. They will leave New Orleans for San Antonio, and then go to El Paso and to Juarez, Mex., reaching southern California Feb. 9. From the tenth to the thirteenth will be spent in Riverside, side trips being taken to points of interest. Places to be visited include Pasadena, the Catalina islands, Mt. Lowe and Sierra Madre mountains, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz and San Jose, and the party will be in San Francisco from March 4 to 6. Returning, stops will be made in the San Joaquin valley and the Grand canyon of Arizona, and the tourists will pass through Arizona and New Mexico to Colorado Springs, stopping at Denver, Kansas City and Chicago. A booklet giving detailed information may be had by applying to George E. Marsters, 248 Washington street, Boston.

EVENTS HERE AND
THERE IN CANADA

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—This city has decided to adopt the commission form of government, including the initiative and referendum and recall provisions.

WINNIPEG, Man.—A \$1,000,000 school by-law has been passed, the sum to be expended entirely on new building operations.

REGINA, Sask.—Ten new postoffices were opened in Saskatchewan in December.

VICTORIA, B. C.—A proposition has been brought before the city council to build a public salt bath at a cost of \$25,000.

MACLEOD, Alta.—At the second annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade of southern Alberta a resolution was passed urging farmers to adopt more diversified farming, in the belief that the provinces should export great quantities of farm products.

MONTREAL, P. Q.—The Kingston and Pembroke railway has been absorbed by the Canadian Pacific and operated since Jan. 1 as the so-called Kingston subdivision.

GUESTS ENJOY FLYING
SEABREEZE, Fla.—Flying is becoming popular with the guests at the Hotel Clarendon, and there are daily flights over Daytona beach. This is the result of the establishment here of the first aviation school to be connected with a resort hotel. The school, which is the idea of William S. Kenney, manager of the hotel, is housed in six hangars on the beach in front of the hotel. Miss Ruth Bancroft Law and Charles Oliver are the instructors. The equipment consists of two standard passenger-carrying biplanes.

BUSY AT THE BON AIR
Hotel Bon Air at Augusta, Ga., is catering to a goodly number of winter guests. Manager Trussell reports the outlook good for the season and says that from Jan. 15 to closing time the house will have all the guests it can care for.

TO MANAGE HAMPTON TERRACE
The Hampton Terrace at Augusta, Ga., will open Jan. 14. C. H. Gould, manager, already is on the premises, attending to the many details. He is also manager of The Balsams at Dixville Notch, N. H.

PROGRESS ON CALGARY HOTEL
MONTREAL, P. Q.—Work is proceeding rapidly on the Canadian Pacific's new hotel at Calgary, Alta., which is about two-thirds completed. When finished and equipped the structure will have cost between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

FOR THE HARRIMAN LINES
Advices have been received in Boston from Omaha, Neb., to the effect that the Harriman lines have just placed orders for 240 locomotives of the latest design, 70 of which are for use on the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line.

NO SQUARE DEALS WITHOUT
SQUARE MEN TO MAKE THEM

A Mere Formula of Perfection Is a Formula and Nothing Else, and Must Be Honestly Carried Out

SUCCESS DEFINED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

TO give a square deal to each man, we need a square man for every deal. These words of a New England writer on economic and financial questions put a patent truth so neatly and so fairly that we place them at the head of this article. He uses the words as applicable to the United States at the present day, but he does not do so in any mood of fault finding. The context in which they are found deals with matters rather too technical for the reader and is not necessary to our subject; what is to be borne in mind is that this writer states a position the first half of which is somewhat more often remembered than the second. There can be no square deals without the square men to conduct them and the sooner it is remembered that a mere formula of perfection is a formula and nothing else, the better for those that believe that squareness is a necessary political and moral adjunct. We are to remember that these words are those of an American and not those of a foreign observer, and, being such, can be heard more fairly than were they those of one that had but a superficial acquaintance with American conditions.

The same writer says quite dispassionately that "dishonesty is often the joint product of ignorance and opportunity." If we take this quotation together with the one that we first gave, we have food for a good deal of reflection and a reflection that had best be entertained without anger, for it is upon a problem that has vexed all men at times—the problem of how to build up a set of rules of unselfishness in experience compounded of selfish actions. When this writer uses the word "ignorance," he uses exactly the right word, the meaning of which in such a connection may take on many shades, but is always essentially the same. It is that lack of consciousness of the vital connection between the acts of the individual and those of all society, which shows itself in the ignorance of which this writer speaks and in a certain ferocity of egotism that may succeed for a day, but in the end invariably bears bitter fruit. The youth of the United States are too often urged on to a "success" and taught to seek it, that, under analysis, becomes not much more than the results of a formula of egotism operating on material elements, and it is unpleasantly like that "virtue" of which Celsinus was such an admirer.

Does any one, that is willing to approach the question dispassionately, does any one doubt that there were "a square man for every deal," the world would not need to worry so much about the deal? The man is everything, the deal is nothing. Here lies the danger of ignorance for all of us, that the qualities that should manifest themselves as of mankind are insensibly attributed to a mere material phenomenon, made up of material results in the shape of what are commonly called things and equally material results in the shape of a gluttony. When will the popular fancy be satisfied by some more righteous process of attainment than by "getting there?" When any one "gets there," that seems to be the principal fact that engages popular attention; the steps in the process are apparently a negligible quantity; leave them to some dusty professor of ethics, they are none of the business of the constructive "getter-there." Yet how "constructive" is an attainment that will not bear examination?

Thackeray pointed out that one of the practical objections to untruthfulness was that it always need more to

bolster it up, and the second needed a third, and so on; in other words, this moralist showed that untruthfulness was not "constructive" but destructive, and forced always a process of constant change and subtraction. Egotism as egotism is untruthful because it refuses to admit the rights of others and by its acts alleges that they do not exist. This is destruction and not construction, as it constantly seeks to displace what are the eternal and indispensable foundations of existence. It may seem to be for a time that egotism of this sort succeeds and that its fruits are secured; we had best be under no delusions about delusions; they sometimes cheat all for the time and we have all of us been deceived by them at times, but they are delusions none the less. The egotism that would submit the rights of others to the will of one, that would twist justice to its own ends, that would trample and crush all that oppose it, is nothing stronger nor better than a violent mistake and the universe is not built on mistakes. It will be found as men more and more lose their fear of material argument and are less in awe of gear and stuff, that the square man succeeds and he alone.

After all, reader, there are those recording angels and they see a great deal more than we do, that are much bound up in our small doings. The square man will succeed because he is adding to the common weal, and men are sometimes grateful through the instinct that tells construction from destruction. The cymbals do not invariably crash for the square man, clerks do not rise from their seats for him nor spectators adore; he is even treated at times with a good deal of courtesy. But he continues square; what light he sees he follows; he has certain communications that stay and comfort him, and lo, at the roughest place in his pilgrimage his pack drops from his shoulders and he walks in much radiance.

SCHOOL TO TRY
NEW SAVINGS PLAN

WAKEFIELD.—The savings bank plan was Friday adopted in the schools here. It will be given a trial in the Greenwood school district, where there are 300 pupils, and if successful, will be extended to the nine other buildings. There are about 2400 school children in the town.

At Greenwood the deposits the first day were \$85. It is expected that eventually this method of teaching thrift to the children will take the place of the stamps savings institution founded 10 years ago by the Kosmos Club and in which the pupils have saved over \$10,000.

JUSTICE RUGG
FOR SHORT BILLS

Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme court does not favor long bills of exceptions, according to remarks made Friday after the full bench of the supreme court had heard arguments on a certain bill of exceptions which was unusually voluminous.

The justice said lawyers ought always, when it was possible, to present material facts in their printed bills of exceptions in a narrative form, not by question and answer.

PICTURE CENSOR ASKED
BROCKTON, Mass.—The Rev. David B. Matthews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, has started a campaign to have Mayor Hickey appoint a board of censors for motion pictures.

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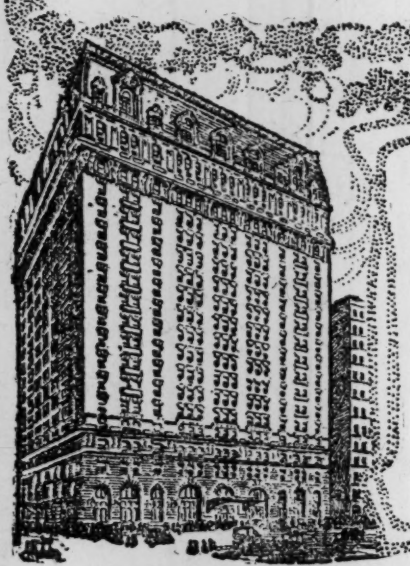
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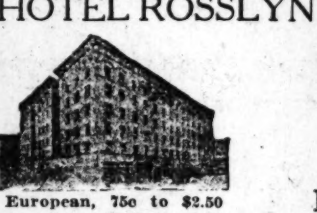
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Thoroughly renovated and equipped throughout with steam heat and private baths, capacity 300. Modern in every respect. American Plan, \$3.00 per day and up. PALMER AND McNEIL, Proprietors at Hotel and Travel Dept. of The Christian Science Monitor.

HOTEL WALDORF
DALLAS, TEXAS
Modern European Hotel Moderate Rates

THE GUNTER HOTEL
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Absolutely Fireproof—Most Centrally Located
ALL ROOMS OUTSIDE EXPOSURE
European Plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 with bath
SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners
C. A. GONDER, Active Manager

The Menger Hotel
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Facing the historic ALAMO PLAZA in the heart of the theater and shopping district. Elegance and refinement. Hotel remodeled throughout. Cuisine unsurpassed. The only hotel built to meet Climatic Conditions. Surrounds open Spanish Palace.

Nueces Hotel and Pavilion
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS
The "Naples of the Gulf."
Absolutely modern and fireproof. General recreation: Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golf, etc. The best winter climate in the South.
H. H. FRANKS, Manager

HOTEL BENDER
HOUSTON, TEXAS
—225 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
B. S. SWEARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

HOTEL GALVEZ GALVESTON, TEXAS
Under Management of DAVID LAUSER
A WINTER PARADISE Open Every Day in the Year

Corpus Beach Hotel
Corpus Christi - Texas
SUNBATHING FISHING BOATING GOLF
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Situated on a peninsula with magnificent water views from every room. Modern in every respect.
AMERICAN PLAN, \$1.50 PER DAY UP
Write for reservation
GEO. E. KORTZ, Manager
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN TEXAS
For booklet address Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS
MODERN. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates: 1 Room with detached bath \$1.00 up.
1 Room with private bath, \$2.50 up.
JAMES D. KENNEY, Manager.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Trinity Court Restaurant
PETIT LUNCH, 2 STUART STREET
A. F. FELLER & CO. Telephone Back Bay 4030

Cafe de Paris
12 Haviland Street
For People with Discriminating Taste
Opposite Massachusetts Chambers and Five Minutes to Symphony Hall
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 5:30 to 7:30, 50 CENTS.
SUNDAY 12:30 to 7:30.
The Fairfield Orchestra

THE CRANFORD
LUNCH AND TEA ROOM
Centrally located overlooking the Common. The room is well lighted and beautifully decorated. Make it your rendezvous when shopping. You will find our service of the best and the atmosphere restful.
LUNCH A LA CARTE AFTERNOON TEA
167 Tremont Street, Boston

The St. James Cafe
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Near Massachusetts Avenue
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
A BACK BAY CAFE
MODEST VINAGE HOMELIKE
Huyler's Chocolates and Bon Bons

CAFE LAFAYETTE
FRENCH RESTAURANT
ROOMS and BOARD
1125 Boylston Street
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BOSTON
Tel. 8008-J. B. B.

SHOOSHAN'S CAFE
PAR EXCELLENCE
145 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
MASSACHUSETTS CAFE
The Consignors Union
48 WINTER STREET
Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5
Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served on Sale

Scotch Lunch
13 WINTER ST.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
A Clean, Quiet, Homey Place
Genuine Home Cooking
by Excellent Lady Chef
MODERATE PRICES WILL PREVAIL
We Serve Special Combination Dinners at 30 up to 50 cents.
"The one who does the public best Also does himself the best."
Open 7:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
USE THE ELEVATOR

CANN'S DINING ROOM and SEA GRILL
SPECIALTIES
Boiled Fresh Lobster
Oysters on Half Shell
Try our new combination breakfast
228 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel. your order, B. B. 25300.

Acorn Lunch
Room
144 TREMONT ST.
(Over St. Clair's)
Luncheon, 11 to 3.
Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

WHEN IN SEATTLE
VISIT
MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON
109 Columbia St. and 503 Third Avenue
SEATTLE, WASH.

Monitor advertisers know the confidence of Monitor readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers are assured of the integrity and reliability of Monitor advertisers.

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BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House.
European Plan, Cafe, Private Dining Rooms. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
G. A. WOOLLEY, Manager

BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent or transient guests. Perfect quiet.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Hotel Brunswick
Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

Copley Square Hotel
Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

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COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
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COPLEY SQUARE, BOSTON
European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 Up.
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Hotel VICTORIA
Dartmouth and Newbury Sts., BOSTON, MASS.
Permanent and Transient Guests
European Plan
THOMAS O. PAIGE, Manager

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
SEACON HILL, OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE
Boston's best family hotel; strictly temperate, quiet, centrally located, superb view.
Send for booklet. Storer, F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

COPLEY PLAZA HOTEL
BOSTON
One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.
Boston's newest hotel. Under same management as Hotel Plaza, New York
Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service.
Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00. Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00.
Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.
FRED STERRY, J. C. LAVIN, Managing Director Manager

Cook's Restaurant
ESPECIALLY FOR SHOPPERS AND VISITORS
88 Boylston Street, Boston

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY
DISTINCTLY LUXURIES
Orchids and terrapin would probably not be thought much of at popular prices. —St. Louis Reporter.
TOO INQUISITIVE
"So you wouldn't take that place that was offered you?" asked the butler. "Certainly not," answered the maid. "The people insisted on knowing all about why I am leaving my present employers. I couldn't think of encouraging such curiosity." —St. Paul Dispatch.
THOROUGHNESS
Thoroughness—that's all. The right way, the true call. The clean deed, the sure sight. With back to the wall. The whole soul in the fight. And the heart in that thrall. That knows only the right—To do right, or fall! —Baltimore Sun.

POOR LITTLE LAMB
Mary had a little lamb
Which caused a lot of fun;
But she got smart, took it apart,
And then it wouldn't run.
—Kansas City Journal.

STEADY WORKERS
Two old friends met in the sanatorium of the Congressional Record and cordially shook hands.
"Well," said one, "I guess the change in administration isn't going to affect us any."
"No danger," said the other. "The Record can't do without you and me."
They both laughed, shook hands again and strolled into the copy room.
One was "Laughter."
The other was "Applause." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INTENSIVE FARMING
"Things are getting very intensive."
"Yes; I suppose the promoter of the future will propose to operate a copper mine and a banana plantation on the same plot." —Chicago Record-Herald.

MEANS DOING IT TWICE
The trouble about crossing the bridge before you come to it is that you will have to cross it just the same when you get there. —Chicago Record-Herald.

PROBABLY A LITTLE FELLOW
Some one has found the man with the longest name. He is Papsous Heedouch-city.

HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
The Distinctive Boston House and one of the most inviting hotels in the world.
Rooms, with bathroom, from \$2.50. Sitting room, bedroom and bathroom, from \$4.
An illustrated booklet of the hotel will be mailed on request.
C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

THE COLONIAL INN
CONCORD, MASS.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
FREDERICK SUTTER, Proprietor

RUMANIA PLANS TO ADD TO ARMY
(Special to the Monitor)
BUKHAREST, Rumania — The minister for war is planning the creation of 80 new battalions of reserves. This addition to the army would bring it in three months' time to a war footing of 265 infantry battalions. It is announced that the credits so far voted to the ministry of war for the completion of the country's armaments amount to 1,150,000,000 (£8,000,000).
LIGHTER STREETS PLANNED
WASHINGTON—The district electrical engineer is preparing plans for the lighting of Pennsylvania avenue from the United States treasury to the Capitol that will make that thoroughfare one of the most brilliant in the city.

Trustworthy goods at low prices, with prompt and intelligent service, are bringing people to this store in larger numbers than ever before.

Tremont St.
Near West.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West.

Each period of the year, each season of the year brings around selling events which are of importance—events which are looked forward to, and which become a part of the shopping and buying community. This is one of them.

\$60,000 worth of the Finest Furs to be sold at 50% Discount

SUPPORT was given the FUR MARKETS of London, Moscow, Paris and New York by the truly great fur merchants—THEY HAVE WITHDRAWN THEIR SUPPORT and Chandler & Co. get \$60,000.00 worth of magnificent furs to be sold for \$30,000.00.

Every Fur trader—every Fur manufacturer—every Fur dealer, in fact, nearly everybody knows that this has been one of the poorest of Fur seasons. The market needed support and several manufacturers and dealers of great wealth held the Furs and upheld the Fur market—they have supported it well, but now several great fur people of this country and Europe propose to clean up their Fur stocks.

One manufacturer closed out thousands of dollars' worth of the made-up furs in his stock to Chandler & Co. at about 50% discount.

On Sale Monday—An Enormous and Magnificent Display—On Sale Monday

This sale includes FURS of the very highest quality—FURS of the most sumptuous elegance—FURS of the most extravagant beauty—FURS made for the highest class retail furriers in the world—FURS of a character and quality that take them entirely out of the ordinary—FURS which have the sanction of the great model makers of Paris, such as Worth, Paquin, Doucet, etc. FURS, magnificent pieces made to order for the finest exclusive fur houses of the country.

These furs come from a fur house that is STRICTLY WHOLESALE—whose business is practically confined to the making up of garments for the exclusive furriers throughout this country—a house which sends its agents to every fur-bearing country in the world, not to buy furs in the wholesale way—but to buy the SELECTED PIECES that the fur markets present—whose SELECTED FURS come in sealed packages from Siberia, Kamchatka, Moscow, from the great Hudson Bay territory, from the Mountains of the Andes, from the Turkoman district of Persia, etc.—a house which is a factor in the fur markets for choice pieces in London, in Leipzig, in Paris, in St. Petersburg and in Moscow.

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

	Value	Price
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	300.00	150.00
2 Hudson Seal Coats.....	250.00	125.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	600.00	300.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, pointed fox collar.....	350.00	175.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	350.00	150.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, imp. model.....	750.00	375.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat.....	365.00	182.50
2 Hudson Seal Coats, trimmed.....	550.00	275.00
2 Australian Seal Coats.....	125.00	62.50

Women's Near Seal Coats

2 Near Seal Coats.....	110.00	55.00
1 Near Seal Coat.....	140.00	70.00
1 Near Seal Coat.....	180.00	90.00
3 Near Seal Coats.....	100.00	50.00

—At the fashionable restaurants and hotels of London and Paris, in the lobbies of the opera, in fact, displayed in all their gracefulness on the backs of the opera seats themselves—at the theatre, at receptions, nothing is more in evidence among the hundreds of beautifully gowned women than the fur coats and the large fur pieces and muffs of today.

Women's Pony Coats

1 Black Pony Coat.....	80.00	40.00
2 Black Pony Coats.....	75.00	37.50
2 Black Pony Coats.....	98.00	49.00
2 Black Pony Coats.....	78.00	39.00
1 Black Pony Coat.....	110.00	55.00
1 Brown Pony Coat.....	165.00	82.50
1 Brown Pony Coat.....	75.00	37.50
1 Brown Pony Coat.....	160.00	80.00

Women's Coney Coats

1 Mole Coney Coat.....	225.00	112.50
1 Mole Coney Coat.....	250.00	125.00
1 Coney Coat.....	50.00	25.00

Women's Fur Lined Coats

1 Brown Coat, fur collar and cuffs.....	125.00	62.50
1 Gray Evening Wrap.....	150.00	75.00
4 Fur Lined Coats.....	95.00	47.50
1 Fur Lined Coat.....	80.00	40.00
1 Fur Lined Coat.....	75.00	37.50
1 Fur Lined Coat.....	110.00	55.00

Men's Fur Lined Coats

4 Natural Muskrat Lined Coats, Persian Collar.....	123.00	65.00
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Women's Mole Coats

	Value	Price
1 Mole Fur Coat.....	510.00	255.00
1 Mole Fur Coat.....	300.00	150.00
1 Blended Mole Coat, ermine trim.....	400.00	200.00
1 Blended Mole Coat, ermine trim.....	510.00	255.00
1 Mole and Hudson Seal Coat.....	550.00	275.00

Women's Caracul Coats

1 Caracul Coat.....	130.00	65.00
1 Caracul Coat.....	100.00	50.00
1 Caracul Coat, ermine collar.....	350.00	175.00
2 Caracul Coats.....	115.00	58.00
1 " Coat, imp. model, fox trim.....	850.00	425.00
2 Flat Caracul Coats, ermine trim.....	190.00	95.00
1 Flat Caracul and Ermine Coat.....	500.00	250.00
1 Caracul Coat.....	150.00	75.00
1 Caracul Coat, civet cat trim.....	250.00	125.00

Mink Scarfs

	Value	Price
1 Mink Scarf.....	100.00	50.00
2 Mink Scarfs.....	110.00	55.00
1 Mink Scarf.....	135.00	67.50
2 Mink Scarfs.....	220.00	110.00
3 Mink Scarfs.....	125.00	62.50
1 Mink Scarf.....	100.00	50.00
1 Mink Scarf, 7 stripe.....	250.00	125.00
1 Princess Mink Muff.....	165.00	82.50
1 Princess Mink Muff.....	145.00	72.50
1 Eastern Mink Muff.....	215.00	75.00

Mink Muffs

	Value	Price
1 Mink Muff.....	85.00	42.50
2 Mink Muffs.....	95.00	47.50
1 Mink Muff.....	135.00	67.50
2 Mink Muffs.....	220.00	110.00
3 Mink Muffs.....	125.00	62.50
1 Mink Muff.....	100.00	50.00
1 Mink Muff, 7 stripe.....	250.00	125.00
1 Princess Mink Muff.....	165.00	82.50
1 Princess Mink Muff.....	145.00	72.50
1 Eastern Mink Muff.....	215.00	75.00

Pointed Fox

	Value	Price
1 Pointed Fox Muff.....	30.00	15.00
1 Pointed Fox Muff.....	100.00	50.00
2 Pointed Fox Muffs.....	62.50	31.25
2 Pointed Fox Muffs.....	45.00	22.50
4 Pointed Fox Scarfs.....	40.00	20.00
2 Pointed Fox Scarfs.....	38.00	19.00
3 Pointed Fox Scarfs.....	25.00	12.50
1 Pointed Fox Scarf.....	100.00	50.00
1 Pointed Fox Scarf.....	110.00	55.00
1 Pointed Fox Scarf.....	48.00	24.00

Russian Sable

1 Russian Sable Set.....	425.00	212.50
1 Russian Sable Set.....	750.00	375.00

Fur Sets

1 White Fox Set.....	155.00	77.50
1 White Fox Set.....	195.00	97.50
1 Ermine Set.....	540.00	270.00
1 Civet Cat Sets.....	35.00	17.50
6 Persian Paw Sets.....	34.00	17.00
5 Black Near-Seal Sets.....	30.00	15.00
1 Red Fox Set.....	250.00	125.00
1 Imp. Set, ermine and black satin.....	150.00	75.00
1 Imp. Set, taupe fox, metal lace.....	250.00	125.00
1 Pointed White Fox Set.....	250.00	125.00
1 Natural Blue Fox Set.....	500.00	250.00
1 Dark Mink Set.....	300.00	150.00
1 Wolverine Set.....	150.00	75.00
1 Small Cinnamon Bear Set.....	75.00	37.50
1 Pointed Fox Set.....	500.00	250.00
1 Imported Muskrat and Seal Set.....	150.00	75.00
1 White Fox Set.....	50.00	25.00
1 Bear Set.....	130.00	65.00
1 Silver Lynx Set.....	225.00	112.50

Australian Opossum

1 Australian Opossum Scarf.....	50.00	25.00
1 Australian Opossum Scarf.....	65.00	32.50
1 Australian Opossum Scarf.....	40.00	20.00
6 Australian Opossum Scarfs.....	17.50	8.75
1 Australian Opossum Scarf.....	78.00	39.00
1 Australian Opossum Scarf.....	50.00	25.00
6 Australian Opossum Scarfs.....	27.50	13.25
8 Australian Opossum Muffs.....	25.00	12.50
7 Australian Opossum Muffs.....	38.00	19.00
1 Australian Opossum Muff.....	90.00	45.00
1 Australian Opossum Muff.....	67.50	33.75

Black Wolf

3 Black Wolf Scarfs.....	35.00	17.50
10 Black Wolf Scarfs.....	25.00	12.50
10 Black Wolf Scarfs.....	42.50	21.25

MINK FURS—There has never been a period during the civilized history of the human race in the northern climates when mink furs have not stood for elegance, richness, style and value, and rightly they should, for in the first place the fur itself is beautiful, and as far as durability goes nothing else compares with it, it lasts from one generation to another, and a good piece always preserves its elegance and beauty.

Women's Persian Lamb Coats

2 Persian Lamb Coats.....	285.00	142.50
1 Persian Lamb Coat.....	270.00	135.00
1 Persian Lamb Coat.....	370.00	185.00
1 Persian Lamb Coat, ermine collar.....	700.00	350.00

Persian Lamb

3 Persian Scarfs.....	28.50	14.25
4 Persian Scarfs.....	25.00	12.50
2 Persian Scarfs.....	75.00	37.50
1 Persian Scarf.....	50.00	25.00
1 Persian Scarf.....	32.50	16.25
1 Persian Scarf.....	65.00	32.50
1 Persian Scarf.....	40.00	20.00
5 Persian Scarfs.....	18.50	9.25
4 Persian Muffs.....	36.50	18.25
3 Persian Muffs.....	35.00	17.50
2 Persian Muffs.....	25.00	12.50
4 Persian Muffs.....	40.00	20.00
4 Persian Muffs.....	30.00	15.00
4 Persian Muffs.....	45.00	22.50
1 Persian Muff.....	50.00	25.00

Ermine

1 Ermine Scarf.....	90.00	45.00
1 Ermine Scarf.....	55.00	27.50
1 Ermine Muff.....	200.00	75.00
1 Ermine Scarf.....	110.00	55.00

Mole

1 Mole Muff.....	40.00	20.00
1 Mole Muff.....	80.00	40.00
1 Mole Muff.....	75.00	37.50
1 Mole Muff.....	68.00	34.00
1 Mole Muff.....	50.00	25.00
1 Mole Set.....	130.00	65.00
5 Mole Scarfs.....	29.00	14.50
2 Mole Scarfs.....	31.50	15.75
1 Mole Scarf.....	40.00	20.00

Black Pony

1 Black Pony Muff.....	10.00	5.00
2 Black Pony Muffs.....	25.00	12.50
1 Black Pony Muff.....	16.50	8.25

Mole Dyed Coney

1 Mole Coney Scarf.....	32.00	16.00
1 Mole Coney Muff.....	25.00	12.50

The entire Fourth Floor of Chandler & Co.'s Establishment will be devoted to this sale.

From Ireland Hand Emb. Linen Pieces at 45% Discount

EMB. LINEN PIECES of a fineness rarely brought out in large quantities. EMB. LINEN PIECES that require years of work by expert weavers. EMB. LINEN PIECES of a character that are always at a premium. EMB. LINEN PIECES that are seldom offered in large assortments at anything but the full prices. EMB. LINEN PIECES the equal of which will probably not be placed on the market again in years. EMB. LINEN PIECES in the most beautiful designs, the finest of hand work on the finest linen.

BED SPREADS	Val. S'le Pr.	LINEN SHEETS	Val. S'le Pr.
for double beds—90x100 in.		4 Emb. Sheets.....	11.00 5.75
2 Emb. Spreads, 12.50 6.25		6 Emb. Sheets.....	12.50 6.75
4 Emb. Spreads, 14.50 8.50		5 Emb. Sheets.....	13.50 7.00
4 Emb. Spreads, 17.50 10.00		3 Emb. Sheets.....	15.00 8.00
2 Emb. Spreads, 27.50 15.00			
2 Emb. Spreads, 35.00 20.00		LINEN PILLOW CASES	
2 Emb. Spreads, 48.00 26.00		20 prs. Cases, pr. 4.50 2.50	
2 Emb. Spreads, 90.00 50.00		17 prs. Cases, pr. 6.50 3.50	
		6 prs. Cases, pr. 8.00 4.50	
		6 prs. Cases, pr. 10.00 5.50	
BED SPREADS	Val. S'le Pr.	PILLOW SHAMS	Val. S'le Pr.
for single beds—72x100 in.		11 prs. Shams, pr. 2.85 1.60	
6 Emb. Spreads, 9.75 5.00		7 prs. Shams, pr. 5.00 3.00	
6 Emb. Spreads, 15.00 8.50		6 prs. Shams, pr. 8.25 4.75	
4 Emb. Spreads, 17.50 10.00			
4 Emb. Spreads, 32.00 17.50		TABLECLOTHS	
2 Emb. Spreads, 38.00 20.00		2 Cloth, 22x74 in. 12.00 6.50	
2 Emb. Spreads, 65.00 40.00		3 Cloth, 22x74 in. 22.50 12.50	
		1 Cloth, 22x74 in. 20.00 10.50	
		2 Cloth, 22x74 in. 12.00 6.50	
		250 Scarfs, 18x52 in. 1.50 .85	
		192 Scarfs, 18x52 in. 1.05 .55	
296 Doilies, 8 in. 50 .25		340 Guest Towels.....	85 .50
372 Doilies, 10 in. 75 .45		312 Guest Towels.....	65 .40
180 Doilies, 12 in. 1.25 .65			
24 Squares, 18 in. 1.25 .65			
12 Squares, 18 in. 1.10 .55			
150 Centerpieces.....	1.35 .85		
55 Centerpieces.....	2.00 1.15		
8 Centerpieces.....	3.35 1.85		

1.50 Corduroy Velvets 65c
Rudamal Novelties from England

MONDAY ONE DAY ONLY MONDAY Superb Oriental Rugs

Chandler & Co. have determined to make Monday an eventful day in their Oriental Rug Department as well as a great day in their Fur Department.

The purchase of Rugs for this sale was so recent that there was barely time to get out the circular, and there was no time in which to even visit the Rug markets for Rug values; but Chandler & Co. had Rugs in bond and also in their own store for such a purpose. All the Rugs in the sale will be comprehended in one great lot and the VALUES WILL RANGE FROM

50.00, 75.00, 100.00 to 150.00

For just one day all will be Priced

\$35 and \$45

Of several hundred pieces the following are fair illustrations of the values:

Price for	Price for
Worth Monday	Worth Monday
Antique Daghestan.....	95.00 45.00
Ghiorde Prayer Rug.....	175.00 45.00
Antique Bijar.....	100.00 45.00
Kabistan.....	95.00 45.00
Antique Guenje.....	80.00 35.00
Kabistan Rug.....	150.00 45.00
Daghestan Rug.....	100.00 45.00
Antique Kurdistan.....	80.00 35.00
Bijar Rug.....	125.00 45.00
Antique Shiraz Kurd.....	115.00 45.00
Camel's Hair Rug.....	150.00 45.00
Persian Rug.....	70.00 35.00
Hamadan Rug.....	75.00 45.00
Bijar Rug.....	100.00 45.00
Shiraz Rug.....	60.00 35.00

BRING THE MEASUREMENTS OF YOUR ROOMS—IT WOULD BE UNFAIR TO SEND THESE ON APPROVAL

MONDAY ONE DAY ONLY MONDAY Superb Oriental Carpets

To make Monday a still more eventful day in their Oriental Rug department Chandler & Co. have determined to include at two prices Large Oriental Carpets.

In selling furs they do not limit the sale to small pieces, but include the large pieces—the most magnificent pieces of all wearing apparel—expensive fur coats, and as in the fur business all go in at special prices, so with the large Oriental carpets, they too will be included at great values. Carpets of all sizes will be included at just two prices AND THE VALUES WILL RANGE FROM

150.00 to 175.00, and 250.00 to 450.00

For just one day all will be priced

\$125 and \$200

Of more than one hundred pieces the following are fair illustrations of the values:

Price for		Price for	
	Worth Monday		Worth Monday
Persian Carpet.....	500.00 200.00	Gorevan Carpet.....	195.00 125.00
Gorevan Design.....	195.00 125.00	Turkey Rug.....	195.00 125.00
Amritsar.....	325.00 200.00	Gorevan.....	285.00 200.00
Turkey.....	185.00 125.00	East India Carpet.....	245.00 125.00
Gorevan.....	200.00 125.00	Royal Kermanshah.....	475.00 200.00
Royal Kermanshah.....	350.00 200.00	Gorevan.....	200.00 125.00
Antique Kurdish.....		Turkey Carpet.....	165.00 125.00
Rug.....	175.00 125.00	Serebend.....	450.00 200.00
Antique Rug.....	450.00 200.00	Afghan Carpet.....	400.00 200.00
Rug from Amritsar.....	235.00 125.00	Persian Rug.....	400.00 200.00
Persian.....	215.00 125.00	Oriental Carpet.....	375.00 200.00
India Carpet.....	300.00 200.00		

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913

White House Interior Altered Much Since Cleveland Regime

SURVEY ISSUES NEW VOLUME ON GEOLOGY OF THE CONTINENT

WASHINGTON—Surpassing as well as supplementing previous published aids of an educational nature, the United States geological survey has now issued another large work which will be of special value to teachers and advanced students of geology. This work, which concerns geologists more than geographers and which is printed as Professional Paper 71 of the survey, is entitled "Index to the Stratigraphy of North America," by Bailey Willis, accompanied by a geologic map of North America, compiled by the United States geological survey in cooperation with the geological survey of Canada and the Instituto Geológico de Mexico, under the supervision of Bailey Willis and George W. Stose. As its title implies, this large volume, comprising nearly 900 pages, is a description of the stratigraphic geology of the continent; it is not in any sense a text-book in geology. The author of this report, which is comprehensive in its scope and naturally has been very difficult of preparation, is a geologist of international reputation, formerly chief geologist of the United States geological survey and now temporarily engaged in the organization of surveys for the government of Argentina.

The preparation of this work required the examination of a vast amount of geologic literature of all sorts, published during more than a score of years and covering Greenland, British America, Central America, and the West Indies, as well as the United States. In its accomplishment, and particularly in the compilation of the map, Mr. Willis received the friendly cooperation of the Canadian and Mexican geological surveys, as well as of the state geologists of our own country. For the most part the descriptions of the several regions or districts are either quoted from the original authors or presented in the form of abstracts. Though the work is essentially a compilation or combination of published geologic knowledge of the continent, it contains also much hitherto unpublished information.

On account of the long time required for the elaboration of this task, a preliminary separate edition of the geologic map of the continent was published over a year ago. The entire edition of this map, though obtainable only by purchase and at a relatively high price, was exhausted before the appearance of the explanatory text. An edition has been printed to accompany the text and the whole is now obtainable free from the survey.

Numerous Changes Made in Accordance With the Needs of the Presidents and Their Families

WIDE DEPARTURES

WHEN Mrs. Frances Cleveland becomes the distinguished dinner guest of President and Mrs. Taft this evening, the former mistress of the White House may find much that once was familiar to her conspicuous now only by its absence. Most occupants of the presidential mansion make alterations there to suit themselves, and the coming first lady of the land, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, will see to it, no doubt, that individual taste is not neglected in whatever arrangements and changes are made effective after March 4.

As the White House interior now appears it constitutes a wide departure from what obtained during the Cleveland regime. While Colonel Roosevelt was President the place was enlarged considerably, but still there is frequent

DIPLOMATIC ROOM HAS CHARM ALL ITS OWN



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

Exacting tastes of representatives from different countries have been consulted in the arrangements

Last Ten Years Have Seen Enlargements Effected and New Basement Wing Added to Building

CONTRASTS SHOWN

apartment that has a charm all its own. It has been arranged with an eye to meet the critical tastes of foreign diplomats, many of whom are accomplished artists. While the decorations are subdued—as in every other instance in the White House—the rich effect of the room is only made more noticeable.

There is always considerable interest manifested in regard to the private apartments of the President and his family, as these are not for the public. The presidential private apartments include the dressing room and bed room decorated with gray satin paper, carrying a design of pink. Carpets, curtains and upholstered chairs are in harmony. When the Tafts leave the White House

F. W. HEANUE WINS CUP AT SPELLING BEE AT PROSPECT UNION

Francis W. Heanue of Cambridge won the eleventh silver cup offered by The Christian Science Monitor in a spelling bee at Prospect Union hall last night. While about 80 men came to the hall, only 20 entered the competition, the rest remaining as spectators. N. F. Van Harsen, president of the union, presided. The judges were Charles B. Van Wie, Robert E. Buffum and John E. Sedman.

Samuel Alpherin was second in the match, and John Dignam third. According to the judges the spelling was remarkably good, more difficulty being experienced in the use of the hyphen than in actual spelling. For some time no one went out.

The word "awkward" proved too much for three. Two or three followed on "harassment," while the final word, which was missed by Alpherin and spelled correctly by the winner, was "monstrosities." All the words were taken from the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor.

The contest lasted for an hour. Among the words causing difficulty were "prophecy," "chancellor," "battle-scarred," "livelihood," "efficacious," "obstinate" and "pedagogical." The word which most perplexed the contestants was "efficacious."

Only one trial was allowed for each word, each member of the spelling bee first repeating the word and then spelling it. At the conclusion of the contest, the cup was presented to the winner by John Ellis Sedman, who congratulated Mr. Heanue upon his proficiency in orthography and also outlined the work and purpose of The Christian Science Monitor, founded by Mary Baker Eddy, "to injure no man, but to bless all," and to promote a spirit of brotherhood.

The competitors were Edward T. Flanagan, Ernest Hill, William Ward, Elbert Averett, R. Andrews, A. A. Selian, James Jones, R. F. Downer, W. A. Cummings, Samuel Alpherin, Samuel Ruben, Alexander McLellan, Andrew Smith, J. J. Quinlan, John Dignam, C. Murphy, Francis Heanue, George Rosen, M. Merrill and M. McEllegott. The contest was open to all comers.

Before the contest there was a team match between teams led by Ernest J. Hill, who won the spelling bee last year, and R. F. Downer. Mr. Downer's team won.

PRESIDENTIAL FAMILY'S DINING ROOM



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

White finish and colonial style table and chairs of mahogany make attractive interior

complaint of lack of room. One of the most important changes made while Colonel Roosevelt and his family occupied the premises was in relation to the kitchen, the furnace room and the laundry which were removed from the basement of the White House itself to the new basement wing that connects the White House with the executive office building. Where the furnace stoker

once reigned supreme, the foreign ambassadors now make their official entrance at great state functions. The kitchen force had to deal through the Roosevelt administration with a problem quite different from that of the present, as President Roosevelt frequently had guests at a moment's notice for luncheon or dinner, and the cooks and servants were put to severe tests.

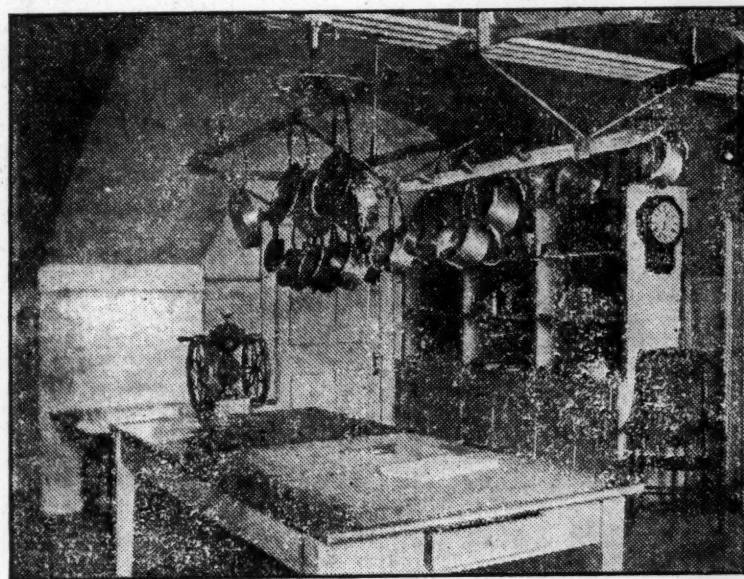
Under the Taft régime it is known usually well in advance how many will be at table.

With the reconstruction of the interior in 1902, the state dining room was much enlarged, and now more than 100 can be seated there in comfort. The walls are paneled from floor to ceiling in richly carved oak. At either end Flemish tapestries produce a decidedly pleasing contrast in green and blue to the natural deep brown of the wood carvings. A large stone fireplace is a central ornament of the dining room. The chandeliers and wall fixtures are of silver.

Adjoining the larger dining room is the private dining room of the President's family. This room is finished in white. Table and chairs are of mahogany and done in colonial style. In the butler's pantry adjoining is kept the state queensware manufactured by the Wedgwood Company of England on order of the Roosevelts.

Beautiful in its simplicity is the stairway leading to the private apartments of the President and his family. The scheme of stairway and corridor is colonial in intent, and the decorative effect extremely pleasing. The same can

KITCHEN IN THE NEW BASEMENT WING



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

Facilities here adequate to enable cooks to prepare meals at short notice for the President's guests

be said of the hall or entrance lobby, where white pilasters rise on three sides in a series from the polished stone floor to the ceiling. When public receptions are in order the Marine band is stationed here.

The diplomatic room, so-called, is an

they will take with them a great deal of their own furniture, and it will be necessary, therefore, for Mrs. Wilson to make numerous purchases to meet the requirements of the place. Altogether there are 11 chambers available for the five members of the Wilson family.

IMPORTANCE OF OBEYING VEHICLE LIGHTING LAW NOW IS EMPHASIZED

THERE is little use for theory where a large city is confronted with the problem of traffic and the comfort of the people as they make use of the streets. Every municipality of any size has to grapple with the traffic question and solve it as best it can. The time is not so far back when a horse and wagon, cutting across the path of a pedestrian seeking the opposite sidewalk, would be sufficient to send the individual scurrying along. Nowadays a team is hardly noticed, and it is the automobile which concerns people most.

While it was predicted that when once the motor car, whether for business or pleasure, was established fully there would be fewer and fewer horses on the busy thoroughfares, it needs only a moment's inspection at a busy corner in a city like Boston to discover that the equine is still very much in evidence. There has also been a very great increase in the push-cart trade. As a whole, the larger cities have elements to

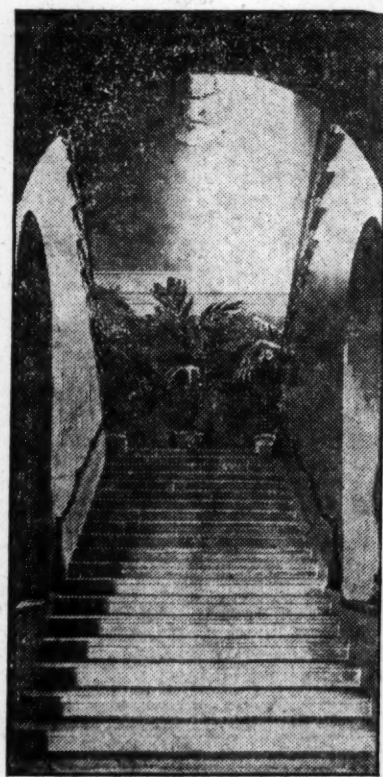
deal with that require much adjustment in traffic regulations from time to time. Mounted or unmounted policemen help to ease things by directing the course of traffic, but while during the day it is not always easy to expedite matters, after dusk there are further complications.

It is understood, of course, that much of the heavier traffic disappears from the city streets at night. But even then the need for caution is greater than that in the daytime. Neglect to put lights on vehicles has caused the Highway Safety League of Boston to make an extra effort to induce those responsible for this state of affairs to mend their ways.

Investigation by the league has led the organization to assert that hardly one out of three automobilists complies with the rear number illumination law. Lawrence G. Brooks, secretary of the league, is authority for the further statement that horse-drawn vehicles may have even a less satisfactory record.

Showing what the law is in the premises, Mr. Brooks says that having re-

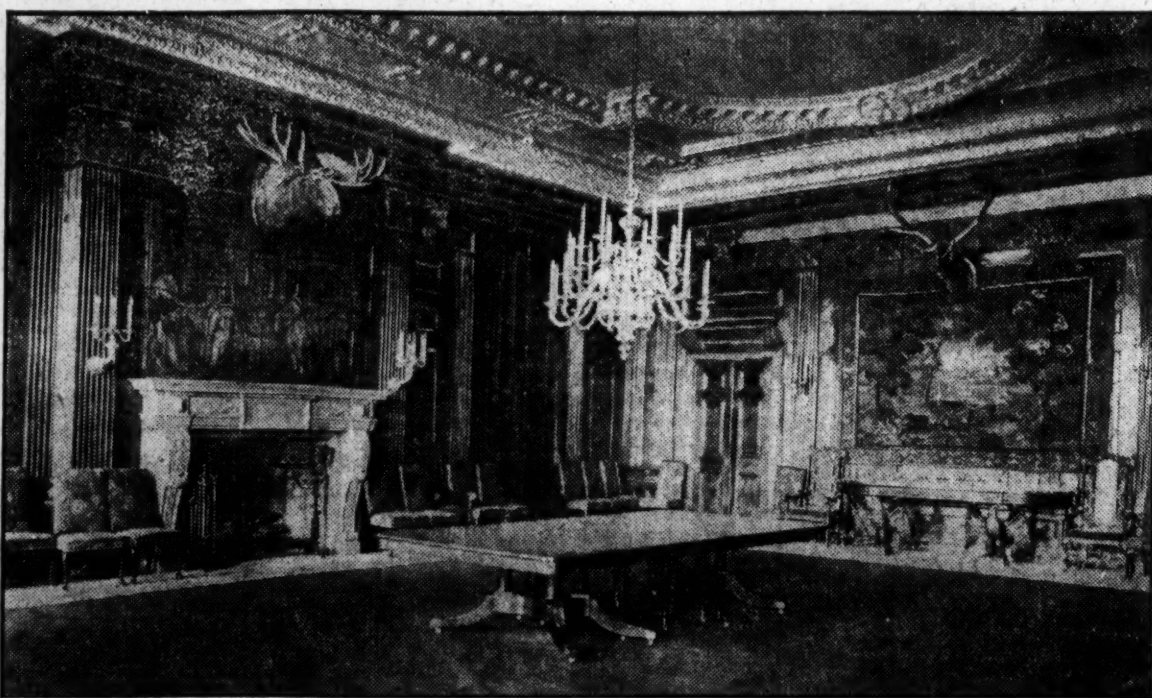
cently criticized the automobilists for their violation of the law requiring adequate illumination of rear number plates, the Highway Safety League realizes the fairness and necessity of urging upon the owners of other vehicles an equal regard for the law. The league believes, he adds, that violation in both cases is due largely to ignorance and to thoughtlessness. As one statute requires the rear number of an automobile to be illuminated at night, so as to be plainly visible at a distance of 60 feet, so another statute provides that other vehicles shall carry a light, or lights, visible from the front and rear during the period from an hour after sunset to an hour before sunrise, with the exception of vehicles propelled by hand or carrying hay or straw, or when on a street lighted at intervals of 500 feet or less. The league's investigation shows that hardly one out of three automobiles complies with the rear number and law light.



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Stairs Leading to the Private Apartments of the President's Family

PLEASING EFFECTS IN STATE DINING ROOM



(Copyright by Clineinst, Washington, D. C.)

Walls paneled in oak and Flemish tapestries produce unusually effective combinations

CITY MARKET SHOWN TO BE MEETING WITH QUITE GENERAL APPROVAL

In this article Clinton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League, deals interestingly with the city market and its status as a factor in connection with the cost of living.

CITY markets seem now to be "the thing" to help keep down the price of food. Indianapolis and Des Moines have proved them to be feasible and now New York is urged to try them.

The New York state food commission through its sub-committee on markets recommends that the charters of the various cities of the state be so amended as to provide for a department charged with the economic and sanitary supervision of food supplies used in the municipalities, and that the primary or wholesale prices should be fixed by systematic auction sales in lots suitable for purchase by retailers, conducted under the auspices of the city or of a public organization, not for profit, in which all parties interested should have a voice, constituting, on primary prices, a producer's and consumers' market.

A still more radical proposition (for the municipal market is the oldest of municipal operations) is that the large retail unit or food department store buying direct, receiving direct and selling direct, be accepted as the best economic type, and that retailers, wholesalers and private organizations move toward the development of such stores. This establishing a municipally controlled monopoly, the operation of which would be watched with keen interest.

The New York City Club has been working on the same problem of high prices. Its committee recommends that a market department with a commissioner at its head, be established, where alleged unjust monopoly could be investigated and prosecuted, un-

just discrimination on the part of common carriers prevented, unjust competition corrected, uneconomic handling of food supplies be minimized, and quality, grade and price of food stuffs be constantly supervised.

Producers with an over-supply of apples, potatoes or vegetables could daily send information to this city department of markets.

Consumers as well as merchants, could obtain this information from the daily papers or special bulletins and order direct from the producer.

Further functions of this department might be to store in city cold storage plants, eggs, butter and vegetables against the season of scarcity, at a fair rental; to issue agricultural bulletins for the information and education of the farmer; to keep statistical data as to the sources and extent of the food supply for the metropolitan district. From this summary it will be seen that the official and non-official students and investigators are practically agreed in their conclusions.

Before the contest there was a team match between teams led by Ernest J. Hill, who won the spelling bee last year, and R. F. Downer. Mr. Downer's team won.

TORONTO TECH SCHOOL TO COST OVER A MILLION

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto will have a fine technical school, but the city will have to pay well for it, if the tenders submitted for the new building at a meeting of the advisory industrial committee are any criterion. The lowest bulk tender opened read \$1,192,000 and the highest \$1,400,532. The amount placed in the estimates of the board of education for the building was \$800,000, but judging from the 32 tenders opened yesterday it will cost well over the \$1,000,000 mark. The site, the greater part of which has been already bought, will cost something like \$200,000.

Judging from what some members of the committee have said, it looks at present as if the new technical school would be built of Canadian stone, although the cost will be \$80,000 greater than brick.

FARM SCHOOL IS ASSURED
FINDLAY, O.—Financing of the agricultural school to be held in this city Feb. 10-14 has been assured by the disposal of sufficient admission tickets.

COTTON YIELD SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—The production of cotton per acre in 1912, while lower than in 1911, was more than 13 pounds greater than the average for the previous five years, the department of agriculture's preliminary estimate announces.

The acreage production in 1912 was 193.2 pounds, against 207.7 pounds in 1911 and 180.1 pounds the five years' average.

The highest acreage production was in California, with 430 pounds, North Carolina produced 271 pounds, Missouri 267, Virginia 266, South Carolina 219, Texas 206, Louisiana 197, Arkansas 190, Oklahoma 184, Mississippi 177, Alabama 173, Tennessee 171, Georgia 163 and Florida 119.

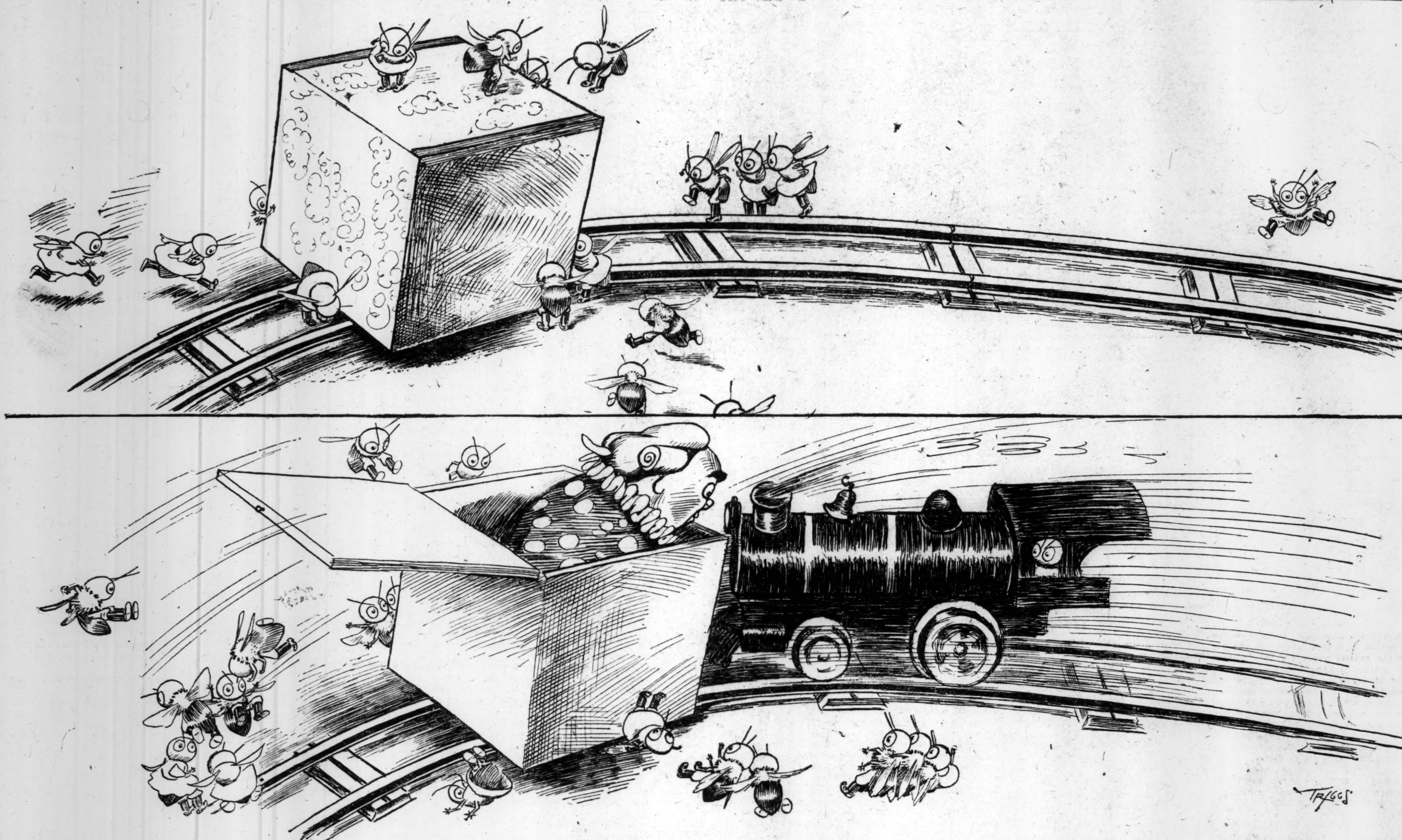
All states except Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Missouri exceeded the five-year average acreage production.

JOSEPH WALKER IS SPEAKER
Joseph Walker spoke before the Master Builders' Association yesterday noon at the exchange on Devonshire street, on "The Business Man in Politics."

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

The bees have found the playroom
All full of splendid toys.
They buzz aloud with great delight
And make a merry noise.

They see the tops and marbles.
The soldiers and the blocks.
But like Pandora, Sally seems
Bewitched by one big box.

She calls the rest to help her.
She must know what's inside.
They cannot budge the lid although
E'en Buzz the Bold has tried.

May thinks it's full of candy.
And my! that starts a humming!
They're so excited no one hears
When Sim says, "See what's coming!"

For while they all are guessing.
With Sam a thought prevails;
The box stands just pre-zackly
Across the shiny rails.

He runs and starts the engine
And pulls the throttle wide.
He clangs the bell, "Look out! Look out!"
And off he swift does glide.

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The bees do not look out, though.
They do not hear Sim shout.
Till BANG!!! the engine hits the box—
It's Jack who then looks out!

The bees are disappointed,
Says Jack, "Don't cease your din;
I found it quite amusing.
'Twas lonely, all box'd in."

But though he liked their uproar,
It now grows thin and thinner;
Till Sam explains, "You see we thought
That you would be the dinner."

Says Sue, "I've heard of engines.
That are of many a sort.
Is-team engine a team of steeds?
I know they say they snort."

Says Biff, "A donkey engine's
A balky kind, you see.
But ours, an engine that will butt,
A goat en-jine must be."

What next? I think that Otto,
Who wants to have a ride,
Will try the goat en-jine again
To bunt Jack back inside.

SPEEDY BIRD OUTFRONS HORSES

A MULTITUDE of strange and interesting creatures inhabit the barren mesas of the Southwest. Lizards scamper about among the mesquite and cactus, and ants in infinite variety roam the country in regular armies.

Although the region swarms with insects and reptiles, there are few birds. One of these, however, is an unusually interesting creature. Our line of march, writes Charles S. Moody, was across the cactus and mesquite plain lying between San Diego and the Imperial valley. My companion, an officer in the United States army, and I rode in advance of the column one day to select a camping site for that night, a matter of great importance in a country where water is scarce. We had climbed a hill and were entering upon a level plain when a rather large, dark-colored bird, not unlike a hen pheasant, came into the road in front of us. I recognized the bird as a road-runner, one of the cuckoo family, although he bears little resemblance to the cuckoo himself.

"I have frequently read," I remarked, "of the marvelous speed of those birds, and have always had a desire to test it." "Now is your opportunity," my companion replied. "Our horses are fresh and we have miles of level country before us. Let's try to run him down."

The bird was trotting along the road, darting aside now and then to pick up an insect or a sleeping lizard, but always returning to resume his journey.

We urged forward our mounts and closed up before the bird was aware. Instead of taking to the cactus, he threw one glance over his shoulder, abandoned his indifferent air, dropped his tail, pressed every feather close to his body, lowered his head until it was parallel with the ground, and started down the road as if he had suddenly thought of a pressing errand over in the next state.

Our horses could not gain an inch,

while the bird ran with the greatest ease. We held to our fast pace for several miles; the bird never thought of slipping off into the dense underbrush; he clearly regarded the road as a desirable course, and as competitors to be outdistanced. We were badly beaten; our horses began to show signs of fatigue, and we pulled up. The bird, when he found himself no longer pursued, slackened his pace, elevated his tail, and loitered along again, picking up insects and watching us over his shoulder as if he enjoyed our discomfiture. He kept along the road for miles, until we reached a watercourse and halted to look into the water supply, when we lost sight of him.

The road-runners are solitary and unsocial, yet we frequently heard them at sunset, calling from the cactus-beds on the hillsides. They have a musical note not unlike that of the mourning-dove, which they follow with a harsh rasping sound like the cackle of a hen calling her brood. The cocks make a peculiar sound by snapping their mandibles together like castanets. Their nests are bulky affairs, built a few feet from the ground in low bushes. The hen lays from four to six white eggs.

CRICKETS CAGED

Selling crickets is a lucrative business in Japan, where the insects are valued for their songs and kept in cages like canary birds, says a writer for Harper's Weekly. In Tokio there are two wholesale merchants who send their agents into the streets of the large cities. The insects are carried in little bamboo cages. A good seller clears approximately from 80 cents to \$1 a day. An insect valued for its music brings from two to seven cents. The Kusa hibari is the most valuable of all the songsters, but the common cricket and the grasshopper are considered excellent singers.

WHY?

WHY has a violin two slits? A violin or other instrument of its class always has two scroll-like slits, or holes, in front of its body on each side of the bridge. Some people think these are merely for ornament, and certainly their shape has been designed to add to the appearance of the instrument. But the slits, which are known as sound holes, are very necessary to the violin, says the Children's Magazine. They enable the sound waves set up by the vibration of the body of the instrument when the strings are touched to have full scope. Were there no holes in the body of the violin, there would be much less sound by the playing of the bow on the strings, and the sound waves set up inside the instrument by the vibration would, of course, be unable to escape. Like every other part of the instrument, the sound holes must be properly cut, and be of the most suitable size, or the instrument will not give out the best sound.

WINTER WHISTLE

If you will cut willow twigs in midwinter, says an exchange, and set them in water in a room that is both warm and light, they will begin to bud in a few days. The bark will then "slip" almost as easily as it does in the spring, and you can make whistles as well as at the usual time of year.

NOT EASY TO DO

Lay a keg or a stout 10-gallon stone jar on its side. Now, sitting on the edge of the keg or jar, rest one heel on the floor, place the other heel on the toe of the lower foot, and in that position try to write your name on a piece of paper, or to thread a fine needle.—Youths Companion.

PLAYING ON MUSICAL GLASSES

CONSIDERABLE knack is required to obtain a clear note from a glass. A fine finger-bowl or glass must be partly filled with water, and the performer should then damp his forefinger and also wet the rim of the glass. If the finger now be passed lightly but firmly round a portion of the rim, after a few touches a clear ringing sound will be produced. If at first this is difficult to obtain, pass the finger several times in one direction—e. g., from right to left and then reverse from left to right. Having done this for a few seconds the glass will, in all probability, begin to sound.

The beginner should not be discouraged if failure attends the first few attempts, as, after a little practice, which seems to produce nothing but a groaning noise, the glass will suddenly begin to ring. Having devoted a little patience to learning the exact touch, the performer will find that the slightest movement of his finger produces the desired note.

The note given out depends entirely upon the amount of liquid in the glass. The less water the lower will be the note; the more water the higher it will be. Therefore taking eight glasses, or fine finger-bowls, and filling each one to a different level with water, a complete octave can be obtained.

The amount of water to be placed in each depends entirely upon the size of the bowl and the texture of the glass, and must therefore be determined by the performer himself. A keen ear will soon enable him to get the glasses thoroughly in tune, and they can then be arranged before him in the order of the notes of the scale.

For those who desire to attain proficiency in this art, it would be well to color the water distinctively in each glass, says the Children's Star. By this arrangement the performer can tell at a glance which glass he must touch to obtain the note required. This is more especially applicable to beginners, for, after some practice, the relative position of the glasses becomes familiar and one knows where to turn for whichever note is wanted.

Half-notes can be made by adjusting the amount of water, but for an ordinary entertainment the octave will be found quite sufficient, and at any rate to begin with, will require all the musician's attention. When he can play quickly and correctly with his first eight glasses, he can introduce half-notes.

An important point to remember is to keep the finger and the rim thoroughly wet. Care must be taken to see that the glasses are steady on their bases. As some time will elapse before one can play even the scale with ease, perfectly simple music should be all that he tries to learn at first. When such easy, although somewhat hackneyed, pieces as "The Blue Bells of Scotland" and "Annie Laurie" have been mastered, one can try more advanced works.

PART MISSING

Harry, for the first time catching a glimpse of the new moon and seeing how very different it was from the full round thing that generally hung there in the sky, called out to his mother: "Oh, look, look! Somebody's taken a bite out of the moon!"—Deaconess Advocate.

BASEBALL BOY

Father—If you want to make a hit you must strike out for yourself, my son.

Boy—You're mixed in your baseball talk, pa; if you strike out you can't make a hit.—Woman's Home Companion.

BOY SCOUTS BUSY

The Boy Scouts of America are on a crusade against dirt. They number over 350,000. These boys are following a plank of the scout law to which they must subscribe. This plank says:

"A scout is clean. He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits and travels with a clean crowd."

Boy scouts have proved themselves

helpful in many ways in cleaning up cities. Boy scouts of Beverly, Mass., picked up paper and rubbish from the streets. The boy scouts in New York devoted several days to the general cleanup of the city.

In Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., the schools were halted one day while the boy scouts carried on a campaign of cleanliness. In Monongahela, Pa., the boy scouts went out on a crusade against tin cans. Out in Portland, Ore., the boy scouts cleaned up the back yards and vacant lots. In New Rochelle 50 scouts cleaned up back lots.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

YOUR NEIGHBORS

FEW party games can so quickly start a good time as "How do you like your neighbors?" It has been proved over and over again to be an unending source of merriment, says the New York World.

Any number of persons may play, all sitting in a circle except one person who stands in the center. Turning to any one in the ring, this person asks, "How do you like your neighbors, Jennie?" If Jennie replies, "I like them both very well," the person in the center must ask the same question of another. If, however, Jennie answers, "I don't much care for Edith, on my right, and I dislike Fannie, on my left," the other asks, "Whom would you rather have?"

"Marguerite and Katherine," Jennie answers, or if she does not know their names she specifies, "The girl with the blue dress and the one with the yellow hair ribbons."

This is the signal for the four girls, designated Edith, Fannie, Marguerite

and Katherine to rise and change places, while the person in the center tries to slip into one of the seats which is vacant at the moment. She usually succeeds in capturing a seat, leaving one of the other four without a place, and that one becomes "it" in turn and must question others.

The person addressed must not move, but the players often forget this in the confusion of five persons trying to get seats, and Jennie may suddenly find herself without a seat, having jumped up.

Sometimes one neighbor only is disapproved of, the questioner replying, "Oh, Edith is very good company, but I wish I could get rid of Mary Emma." Which makes Edith settle back in her seat, while Mary Emma, with a laughing grimace at her unappreciative neighbor, gathers her skirts for instant flight.

There must be quick question and answer and quickness in changing places or the game flags and its fun is lost. Of course the remarks of the questioned "neighbors" are never to be taken in earnest.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

STORY TOLD OF HOW SILK IS OBTAINED FROM COCOONS

HOW is silk obtained from the cocoon? The first process in the manufacture is the destruction of the chrysalis, by placing it in a heated oven. The rough, outer floss, which is comparatively useless, is removed, and the cocoons are thrown into a vessel of hot water placed over a fire, to loosen the thread. The whole is now stirred with a little broom, which catches the loose ends of the threads. Several of these threads taken together are wound upon a reel. The fibers are so fine that one would not be strong enough. The silk wound off is next tied up into hanks ready for the manufacturer, and is known by the name of "raw silk."

In winding each hank of silk is extended upon a six-sided reel (swift). A number of swifts are arranged side by side upon an axis, on either side of a frame. Above the swifts are the bobbins, similarly arranged, one bobbin for each swift. The bobbins connected with the swifts by the ends of the hanks of silk are now set in motion, causing the swifts to turn round and wind the silk. The machine requires constant attention for the purpose of joining the ends broken in winding, putting on the hanks and exchanging the bobbins.

The silk is now sorted according to its qualities and fineness. The next process is that of spinning or twisting each thread, which is done in a mill, where it acquires that form called "singles." The long thread of silk is unwound from the bobbins on a long roller, and in its passage from one to the other becomes twisted. The bobbins are fixed upright, and the roller is placed horizontally above them; this circumstance alone is sufficient to twist the silk while passing from one to the other. Two or more

of these singles are now twisted slightly together in the manner above described; the next operation is to spin these combined threads into a firm, thick thread, which is performed in the same manner as the former spinning.

One process only remains before the silk is fit for the weaver, viz.: the cleaning. The silk is boiled for four hours in a large quantity of water, into which a good deal of soap has been thrown. It still retains the gum with which the insect covers it, which, if not removed, renders the silk harsh to the touch, and unfit to receive the dye. By cleaning, however, the silk becomes soft and glossy. It is now sent to the loom, where it is woven into various fabrics. In a long piece of woven silk the long threads are called the "warp," and the cross threads are called the "weft," or "woof." A piece of silk 20 inches in width often requires 8000 threads, all of which must be arranged with the greatest regularity.

Did the cleaning alter the color? No; it is still of a bright yellow color. But white silk is sometimes wanted—how is this obtained? The silk must be "bleached," made white, and then it is fit also for the dyer, who, by means of his colors, can make the silk of any shade he pleases.—Progressive Teacher.

FAST COUNTER

"See how I can count, mamma," said Kitty. "There's my right foot. That's one. There's my left foot. That's two. Two and one make three. Three feet make a yard, and I want to go out and play in it!"—Chicago Tribune.

CHILDREN OF PROMINENT PEOPLE AT CAPITAL OF UNITED STATES



(Photo by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.)

Horace Emanuel Havenith, son of the minister from Belgium, out for a ride on his tricycle

SHE'D LIKE TO KNOW

There is a picture in the window
Of a little shop I know,
With boys and girls dressed as they were
A hundred years ago.
And since I saw it, I have thought,
And keep on thinking how
The children, maybe, will be dressed
A hundred years from now.

Will girls wear caps or farthingales,
Or hoops in grand array?
Will they wear bows like butterflies,
Just as they do today?
Will boys wear jackets short, or tie
Their hair in queues? Just how
They'll really look, I'd like to know—
A hundred years from now.

Will children's books have pictures then,
Or just all reading be?
Perhaps they'll be hand-painted and
Most beautiful to see.
But when I think of those I have,
I truly don't see how
They can be any prettier
A hundred years from now.

—St. Nicholas.

BOY SCOUT NOTES

The boy scouts of Virginia, Minn., have made arrangements to occupy abandoned lumber cabins and homesteaders' houses not far from town. The boys will use the cabins as objective points during the winter season.

The boy scouts of Galveston, Tex., have been selling packages of seeds for vegetables, flowers and palms to make the city more attractive.

Arthur C. Moses, president of the Washington Board of Trade, says public playgrounds and the boy scouts are two vital movements affecting the young of today.

SIMPLE SHADOW THEATER THAT A BOY CAN CONSTRUCT

ANY boy can make a simple shadow theater that will be a fine source of amusement evenings. First of all we should obtain from the grocer a wooden box. Proportions should be something like two feet and a half high and a foot and a half wide and deep. In what is really the bottom of the box, but will be the front when it is stood on end and used as a shadow theater, we cut out an opening about 16 inches square. Over this we stretch tightly a piece of thin white calico of the cheapest kind.

The calico should be wetted before it is stretched over the opening, and it can be fastened with glue or small tacks on the outside of the box. The rest of the box is neatly covered with brown paper, to hide the rough wood and make it look tidy, says the Children's Magazine.

Now we make a blind that can be fixed outside the show over the linen front, by means of little brackets, to be bought at any ironmonger's for a penny the pair. The blind itself is of some dark, fairly thick material, and is tacked on to a round stick. In one end of the stick we drive a French nail that will work easily in the bracket on one side, and at the other end of the roller we fix tightly an old cotton reel. A French nail in this end fitting into the other bracket. To let the blind up and down, we tack the end of a piece of thin, pliable string to the reel, and wind the string round and round the reel while the blind is down. Having fixed the blind in the brackets at the top of the show, we pull the string and the blind will go up, being rolled round the roller. Along the bottom of the blind we tack a heavy bar of wood, and this gives the necessary weight to bring down the blind so soon as the string is released. A nail on one side of the show will be useful for fastening the string to when the blind must be kept up.

Inside the show we fix a shelf on one side on which we can stand a candle for lighting purposes. The candle should have a small lamp-glass over it to guard against fire. All is now ready except the object to show.

The best plan is to make up a little play or story, during the telling of which we can show on the screen different figures. These can be made to move—a horse nodding, a man rowing, a gentleman raising his hat and so on—by making the figures in two parts and putting them together with a large blanket-pin. By turning the pin backward and forward the upper part of the figure or the arm or the horse's head is made to move, and as the blanket-pin is long we can keep our fingers at the end, t-hind the light, and so the shadow of our hand does not fall on the screen.

Along the bottom of the calico, inside the show, can be arranged a grooved stick, into which the figures can be fixed while we are working them. All the figures must, of course, be of tough cardboard, not too thick, and before beginning to cut them out we should carefully draw them with pencil. If we are in doubt as to the best way to arrange the parts of a figure so as to make it work, we can easily cut out a figure in paper first.

Scenery for side pieces and so on can also be drawn on cardboard and cut out, grooved sticks being fixed to the sides of the show, in which scenery can be placed. Always rehearse a little play before showing it to your friends. Get them properly seated before the show,

and then, having everything ready—light in position, figures laid ready in the right order for use—pull up the curtain and begin. You can have your story or play written out, but do not repeat it as though you were reading it. Be careful to work your figures at the right moments as you tell the story.

For subjects for the play, no thoughtful boy or girl need be at a loss. Nursery stories, such as "Jack and Jill," provide good material, and we can give a series of historical tableaux.

FAST RUNNERS

A college youth resolved to earn his own money. He went to an uncle who owned a sheep ranch in New Mexico, so the story goes. His uncle regarded him humorously.

"What can you do?" he asked.

"I am leading sprinter at college," said the youth proudly.

His uncle chuckled. "Wall, bub," he drawled, "I have a right smart lot of lambs out on the range; suppose you see if you can catch them and put them in the barn."

The boy did not return until evening, when the hands were at supper. His face was dripping with perspiration, but wore a certain air of triumph.

"Wall, bub, catch any of them lambs?"

"Yes, sir. But they were such awful runners that I thought best to tie them. They are in the barn."

The men looked at him and at each other, and with one accord followed the owner to the barn to look at his swift-footed lambs.

They were jack rabbits!—Sunshine Bulletin.

ALMOND NOUGAT

Soak for several hours one quarter of a pound of the best quality of gum arabic in one cupful of cold water; boil the mixture until it is clear, and then strain it. After straining the gum arabic solution, add to it one pound of confectioner's sugar, and cook the mixture in a double boiler until it is thick. Beat with a wire egg-whip until it is light. Add the stiffly beaten white of an egg, and beat the mixture until it is stiff. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, and stir in two cupfuls of blanched and chopped almonds. To blanch the almonds, pour boiling water over them after they are shelled, and repeat the process if necessary until skins rub off easily. Dry the blanched nut meats with a soft cloth or a towel. After mixing the nuts well into the nougat, pour it into shallow oiled pans, and when it is nearly cold cut it into squares or bars, and wrap each one in oiled paper. This candy can be kept fresh by packing it in tin boxes after wrapping it in the oiled paper.—Youths Companion.

LITTLE PROBLEM

48. A farmer buys 100 head of cattle with \$100; pigs at \$10, turkeys at \$3 and squabs at 50 cents. How many of each does he buy?

Answer to Little Problem No. 47—Four people were in the picture. (Four generations represented—mother, her daughter, latter's son and his son.)

FORWARD AND BACKWARD ALIKE

THERE is a certain kind of sentence which is known as a palindrome, a word that means "running back again." The particular kind of sentence to which this curious name is given is one that can be read backward as well as forward, and will be the same either way; the letters "run back again" in the same order as they run forward. Of course, it is fairly easy to make sentences which read backward or forward if we consider only words, but in a palindrome we must read the sentence backward letter by letter.

A very good game for an evening when we cannot go out, and need some quiet recreation that will enable us to sit round the fire, is to try to make up some palindromes.

Perhaps the best known of all such sentences are these two, the first being, "Madam, I'm Adam," and the second, "Napoleon's statement: 'Able was I ere I saw Elba.'"

But many other sentences can be made up to read backward and forward alike. Nor I nor Emma had level'd a hammer on iron.

Snug & raw was I ere I saw war & guns.

No, it is opposed, art sees trades open.

Stop, Rose, I prefer pies or pots.

Draw no dray a yard onward.

In building up such sentences we must, of course, work from the beginning and end at the same time—that is, directly we have chosen a first word, we must write it backwards at the end of the sentence; then a second word is treated in the same way, being reversed and placed as the second from the end. In this way we can see if our sentence is making sense as we go along. The best way to begin building up a palindrome is to get a good number of palindrome words, such as madam, noon, and so on. These give a good foundation to use with other words that are not palindromes, but make true words when reversed, such, for example, as was, saw; den, Ned; ton, not; and so on.

Of course, it is quite allowable to break up the words in reading backwards, provided the letters run in the right order. Sometimes we can make a palindrome sentence, by leaving out the "e" of a verb, and substituting an apostrophe; but in reading sentences backward we do not take into account stops or apostrophes.

It is often a help in making these sentences to use the ampersand form of and, & instead of the word, but of course a sentence in which this is necessary is not so clever as one in which only proper words are used.—New York Sun.

PROPELLING BOATS WITH SOAP

WHITTLE out some wooden boats about two inches long, an inch wide and half an inch deep, and dip them in melted paraffin, so that they will shed water. To the stern of each boat fasten with pins a small piece of soap, so tightly that the water will not get between it and the wood.

When the boats are placed in still water, in a bath-tub, for example, they will begin to move slowly ahead as the soap dissolves. After getting under way they will reach a speed of an inch or two a second, says the Youths Companion.

The surface of all liquids is under a molecular strain called surface tension. The particles of water are constantly pulling at each other and at objects with which they come in contact. Ordinarily a floating object remains at rest, because this pull is disturbed equally in every direction. But the soap disturbs this equilibrium. As it dissolves, it lessens

the tension on one side, with the result that the boat must yield to the pull on the other side.

Instead of dipping the boats in paraffin, you can cover them with tin-foil. Still another method is to carve the boat out of some soap that will float, dip it in paraffin, and then scrape the stern bare.

Take care that there is no grease in the water. Grease reduces the surface tension. The boat must constantly be moving in fresh water, for it cannot run back over the soapy trail it leaves behind.

IN DAYS OF YORE

There lived a sage in days of yore,
And he a handsome pigtail wore;
But wondered much, and sorrowed more,
Because it hung behind him.

He mused upon this curious case,
And vowed he'd change the pigtail's place,
And have it hanging at his face,
Not dangling there behind him.

Says he, "The mystery I've found,
I'll turn me round"—he turned him round,
But still it hung behind him.

—Children's Magazine.

FISH PUZZLE

Did you succeed in figuring out the names of the 10 fish in the puzzle given last week? As explained, the letters forming the name of each fish had been slightly rearranged to spell something else. Here are the solutions:

Set on rug, sturgeon; K has wife, weakfish; deep hashes, sheepshead; lend four, flounder; Turk or boot, brook trout; Lip creek, pickerel; Glum Sun lake, muskallunge; Col. Greene, conger eel; the fir tubs, butterfish; and bush life, as told last week, stands for bluefish.

CAMERA CONTEST



Birmingham (Ala.) boy out for a ride with his Eskimo dog at his side, his "horse" being a goat

WHAT a pretty little dog this Alabama boy has. The boy's name is Edward McDonald, and his home is in Birmingham. Yat Sen is the name of the dog. In the north Eskimo dogs are employed in drawing sleds. In this case the dog is taking a ride with his young master in a substantial looking wagon drawn by a goat, a sturdy appearing animal, with quite long horns. It is a complete outfit, such as would please any boy, and presumably Edward takes much joy in riding about. The picture gets this week's \$1 award.

Honorable mention. Mildred Phillips, Hot Springs, Ark.; Hazel Montgomery, Chicago; Donald D. Warner, Boston.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

IN addition to ordinary postage stamps—that is stamps issued for the use of the general public for the franking of postal packages—certain countries also issue stamps for special purposes and as these are included in the catalogues it will be as well to make brief mention of them and the uses for which they are intended.

Postage due or "unpaid letter" stamps are labels issued for the collection of deficient postage, writes Bertram W. H. Poole. When a letter has been mailed without stamps or with insufficient stamps to cover the proper postal rate the amount due is collected from the addressee and the sum to be collected is in many countries indicated by these special postage due labels. In most English speaking countries these labels bear the words "Postage Due," either as part of the special design or in the shape of an overprint, so that they are easily recognizable. Below is a list of inscriptions found on the postage due stamps of other countries so that the beginner should have no difficulty in recognizing them.

A payer—(To pay). Appears on the stamps of Belgium and Luxembourg.

A percevoir—(To pay). Found on the stamps of Belgium, Egypt, France and its colonies, Hayti and Monaco.

A receber—(To be received). Occurs on the stamps of Portugal and its colonies.

At betale—(To pay). Appears only on the stamps of Norway.

Chiffre Taxe—(Total amount of tax). Found on the stamps of France and its colonies, and also on those of Hayti.

Deficiente—(Deficient). Found on the stamps of Nicaragua.

Deficit—(Deficit or deficiency). Appears upon the stamps of Peru.

Franqueo Deficiente—(Deficient postage). Found on the stamps of Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Salvador.

Losen—(To pay). Appears only on the stamps of Sweden.

Milit. Post. Partomark. Appears on the stamps of Bosnia-Herzegovina. This means literally "Military Post penalty stamp," the first two words referring to the fact that though under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, the provinces were occupied by Austrian troops and Austria had entire charge of the posts.

Multa—(Fine). Appears on the stamps of Chili and Costa Rica.

Multada—(Fine). Found only on the stamps of Chile.

Portado a Receber—(Postage to be received). Appears on the stamps of Portugal and its colonies.

Portomarko—(Penalty stamp). Appears on the stamps of Austria and Norway.

Segnataste—(Postage due). Found on the stamps of Italy and San Marino.

Sobreporte—(Over-postage). Found on the stamps of Colombia.

Surcharge postage—This inscription is shown on the postage due stamps of Grenada and Trinidad.

T—A large "T" overprinted on some of the stamps of Bulgaria and Abyssinia shows they were converted into postage due labels. The postage due stamps of the Dominican Republic merely have a letter "T" engraved in each corner.

Takoa—(Tax). Found on the stamps of Bulgaria.

Tasa—(Tax). Appears on the stamps of Uruguay.

Taxa de Plata—(Money fine). Is shown on the stamps of Roumania.

Taxa Devida—(Tax due). Found on the stamps of Brazil.

Taxa a Percevoir—(Tax to pay). Is overprinted on some of the ordinary stamps of Abyssinia to convert them into postage due labels.

Telitalon—(To pay). Appears on the stamps of Belgium, Holland and Colonies.

THAT PHILADELPHIA FIND

A. F. Henkels, the well-known Philadelphia philatelist, gives (in the current Philadelphia Stamp News) exact figures as to the recent Philadelphia find. There were 6 of the 5-cent St. Louis, 79 of the 10-cent St. Louis and 20 of the 20-cent St. Louis. The 5-cent is catalogued at \$150 on greenish paper, and at \$250 on gray lilac. The 10-cent on either paper, is catalogued at \$200. The 20-cent is uncatalogued, but is worth variously from \$500 to \$1000. The fact that all these stamps are upon the original covers and in exceptionally fine condition, as vouched by Mr. Henkels, of course considerably enhances their value. But even on the most liberal computation, it would hardly seem that the value of the find would exceed \$50,000 though it was placed at \$100,000 by the Philadelphia newspapers. According to some accounts there were also found considerable quantities of New York and U. S. 1847; but Mr. Henkels, who was called in by Mr. Hemingway as an expert, makes no mention of them, so it is probable that the quantity of these was not great.

NEW BALKAN ISSUES

The Philatelic Gazette translates the following from the Innsbrucker Nachrichten, with the significant remark that it prints the item for what it is worth.

"In the next few days the issue of a series of stamps is expected which are to be issued in the same design in the four sets of the Balkan union. The case of four different countries issuing stamps in the same design is unique in the history of philately. Size, arrangement and ornamentation of the stamps are the same for all four sets, only the center design representing a view of the city is changed. The Bulgarian set will show a view of Sofia, the Serbian one of Belgrade, the Montenegrin one of Cetinje, and the Greek one of Athens. In all four appears above the city an illuminated cloud in which the words in hoc signo vinces are written. The designs emanate from the director of the numismatic museum at Athens. The Greek government after adopting the designs gave orders for the manufacture of the stamps and three allied nations have accepted the proposition of Greece. In the meantime the war has produced provisions as well as new stamps. The beginning was made by Greece, which has issued special stamps at present for each of the islands occupied by the Greek fleet. These stamps will be of great value to collectors as they are good for postage only during the war. They already consist of a series for Lemnos, for Imbros, a third Semo-trake, and a fourth Thasos."

U. S. STAMPS SCARCER

An interesting development of collecting the past few years has been the manner in which the demand for the early issues of different countries has centered

geographically in those same countries. It is well known that the last few years have seen the greater portion of the world's supply of fine old German states absorbed by German collectors, and old Europeans in general have gone back to European albums.

Great Britain, likewise, and to a lesser degree the United States, have been gathering the stamps of the English speaking colonies; and the jump in rare old South Americans was started by the buying of collectors below the equator. Similarly, the demand in America for older issues of the United States has stripped the rest of the world of its supplies of these varieties.

Only a few years ago one could go to Europe and pick up all sorts of good United States stamps at bargain prices, not to mention bargains in the way of grilles, re-issues, etc., at "regular" figures. Today, when a European dealer gets a want-list of rare United States he often has to send to America for what he wants. European stocks have been combed clean.

It is no wonder, then, that the present boom in United States stamps seems to rest on a sound basis. The demand for fine things in postage, departments, carriers, etc., far outruns the supply.—Scott Stamp and Coin Company Circular.

VENEZUELA'S NEW ISSUE

Mekeels reports the receipt of specimens of the new official stamps of Venezuela. There are five values, the colors of the three lower values being the same as in the previous set, but the others are changed. The design is materially changed, the seven stars over the arms having been removed, and the horse in the lower field is running toward the left, instead of standing facing the right with head turned backward. The tablets containing the figures of value have been enlarged and now extend to the margin of the stamp, and the figures themselves are larger than before. The new stamps have this imprint in place of the familiar New York imprint: "Lit y Tip del Comercio, Caracas." Official adhesives, 5c green and black, 10c carmine and black, 25c ultramarine and black, 50c purple and black, 1b yellow and black.

NEW CRETAN STAMPS

The Cretan postal authorities have issued a new set of stamps for the island, writes a contributor to the Monitor. They are Greek stamps surcharged with the words "Greek government."

WOMEN'S STAMPS

Woman's connection with stamps is not meager, rather the other way. A woman's head was on the first postage stamp. The remembrance of Queen Victoria will live long. It was the outcry of women which changed a postage stamp issue of France. The French motto, "Droits de l'Homme" was deleted from the stamps of that country, because the women claimed that they also had rights.

The "Votes for Women" stamps were designed by the president of and issued by the Cooperative Equal Suffrage League. Helen K. Hoy described them, in Harpers Weekly, as follows:

"The stamp is a royal-blue affair, representing the scales of justice in equilibrium. Above is the suffrage war-cry, 'Votes for Women,' based upon that

Melodies Catalogued; Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels" to Be Produced

WITH a proposition to enter in a card index a description of every existent melody, whether folk song, art song, hymn tune, operatic air or symphonic theme, Leo R. Lewis, professor of music in Tufts College, caused one of the musical surprises of the season at the annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. On his return to Boston Professor Lewis explained to a representative of the Monitor the leading features of the scheme which he first made public at the convention of teachers.

"For a long time," said Professor Lewis, "I have had under consideration the idea of cataloguing all the melodies of the world, and in recent years I have devised and put into practice a plan by which it can be done. The idea has been pondered by others, notably by a German musician, who thought of making a complete catalogue of recorded folk songs. But no way was studied out which was economically possible. The labor proposed in the German scheme was so vast that he abandoned it."

"The need of a complete catalogue of melodies has long been evident to musical scholars. It first struck me forcibly about 20 years ago, when I was engaged in editing hymn books. I found then that the work of collating the various versions of a tune, of ascertaining the sources and of determining the form of the original implied a great deal of research which was largely a repetition of what my predecessors in the field had done. And I saw that all the work I had done could not be made available to others following me in the hymn field unless I recorded in some brief form that admitted of easy reference the characteristics of every melody and the noted places where it is to be found. I saw that if a melody and all necessary reference information about it could be put in a card catalogue, it could be authoritatively formulated and made available for permanent use the world over."

"I worked out a device and with the help of my associates put it into operation on my own account. I did not make it public until I made sure that the labor involved was possible of accomplishment and the index after being made was of practical service. I began on hymn tunes, and I think I succeeded in cataloguing all within my reach in all their variations. I have brought just 45,000 of them into line with the assistance of a small but skilled force of cataloguers. I then began on other melodies of a formal tune character and brought the number of my registrations to 80,000. At that point I believed that I had proved the practicability of my scheme and I made it public, hoping that the way will be found for cataloguing all the melodies to be found in libraries everywhere."

"Uses for the catalogue, if ever it is made, will develop," Professor Lewis continued. "One use will be to point out where plagiarism exists. For melodies that are alike exactly or only approximately come together inevitably in the card trays. All examples of borrowing in all musical history will be brought to light when the index is complete. Another use will be to describe to students the melodic contents of works in libraries that are out of their reach. It will save them long journeys to special libraries; it will save them untold turning over of old manuscript compositions to find out some of minor point, and it will save them carrying irrelevant details in memory and taking notes on subjects that others have covered before them."

"The work I have done is only a beginning, though it is a hopeful beginning. I should like to see the catalogue extended beyond the field of the hymn and folk tune and made to include all airs and themes ever employed in composition in the whole course of recorded musical history. I have brought 80,000 melodies into the range of the index. A reasonable estimate of all existent melodies is 10,000,000. Custodians of music libraries and owners of private collections everywhere would have to cooperate with any one who endeavored to carry out the idea to the end."

Wolf-Ferrari's opera, "The Jewels of the Madonna," has its first Boston production at the Boston opera house Jan. 17. The work has had a thorough American test in Chicago and has proved successful because of its stirring picture of Neapolitan life and because of its melodious music. As in the French opera "Louise," recently produced in Boston, the Wolf-Ferrari work has a quartet of principal singers and a long list of minor artists. The leading characters of all are taken, according to the modern formula, by soprano and baritone. Mme. Edvina will impersonate the Neapolitan woman, Mariella; Mr. Marconi will enact the character of the Camorrist leader, Raffaele. The tenor and contralto roles will be sung by Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Gay. The cast is as follows:

Giennaro.....Giovanni Zenatello
Carmela.....Maria Gay
Mariella.....Louise Edvina
Raffaele.....Vanni Marconi
Bianco.....Ernesto Giaccone
Cicillo.....Luigi Cilla
Rocco.....George Everett
Stella.....Nina Alcatorre
Serena.....Florence De Courcy
Concetta.....Dolores Galli
Totommo.....Rafaelo Diaz
Flower Girl.....Blanche Manley
Water Carrier.....Myrna Sharlow
Vendors.....M.M. Saldagne, Fabbrì
Pasquali and P. Bercellino
Morra Players.....F.D.A. Dami, G. Serpelloni
Fruit Vendor.....R. Ghidini
Girls.....Nina Alcatorre, Maud Phillips and Florence De Courcy
Friars.....Bernardo Olshansky and Nikola Ouluchanov
Peasant Girl.....Dorothy Wilson
Toy Balloon Vendor.....R. Zaini

SOPRANO TO SING IN SUNDAY CONCERT



Miss Elena Gerhardt, with Miss Vera Barstow, violinist, assisting, appears in Symphony hall Jan. 19

Youths, Rene Chassieraux and P. Ganelli Child.....Myrna Sharlow
Father.....Michele Sampieri
Nurse.....Elvira Leveroni
Pazzariello.....G. Cammarano
Musical Director.....Andre-Caplet
The repertory of the Boston opera company for the eighth week is as follows:
Monday, Jan. 13, at 7.45 p. m., "Pelles and Melisande."
Pelles, Jean Riddez; Golaud, Vanni Marconi; Arkel, Edward Lankow; La Petit Yniold, Bernice Fisher; Un Medecin, Jose Mardones; Melisande, Louise Edvina; Genevieve, Maria Gay; musical director, Andre-Caplet.
Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m., "Carmen."
Don Jose, Giovanni Zenatello; Escamillo, Jose Mardones; Zuniga, Michele Sampieri; Morales, D. Chassieraux; Lillas Pastia, Edgar Bourquin; Carmen, Maria Gay; Micaela, Diamond Donnur; Frasquita, Myrna Sharlow; Mercedes, Florence De Courcy; El Dancairo, Leo Devaux; El Remendado, Ernesto Giaccone; musical director, Charles Strony.

VIOLINIST TO PLAY BRUCH CONCERTO



Anton Witke, concertmaster of Boston Symphony orchestra, will be soloist at concerts of Jan. 17 and 18

Friday, Jan. 17, at 8 p. m., "The Jewels of the Madonna."
Saturday, Jan. 18, at 2 p. m., "Haensel und Gretel;" Peter, W. Hinshaw; Gertrud, Maria Claessens; Haensel, Jeska Swartz; Gretel, Bernice Fisher; Die Knusperhexe, Maria Claessens; Sandmaennchen, Florence De Courcy; Tau-maennchen, Myrna Sharlow; musical director, Andre-Caplet. Followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana;" Santuzza, Carmen Melis; Lola, Greta Casavanti; Mamma Lucia, Ernestine Gauthier; Turiddu, Giuseppe Gaudenzi; Alfio, Anafesto Rossi; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.
Saturday evening, Jan. 18, at 8 p. m., "Aida;" Il Re, Michele Sampieri; Amneris, Elvira Leveroni; Aida, Elizabeth Amaden; Radames, Leon Lafitte; Ramfis, Jose Mardones; Amonasso, Giovanni Polese; Un Messaggiero, Ernesto Giaccone; Una Sacerdotessa, Florence De Courcy; musical director, Roberto Moranzoni.

Miss Hertha Heyman, an American singer of the Boston opera company, obtained her first lyric experience in New York at the Manhattan opera house, during the last two seasons a company was maintained there by Oscar Hammerstein. After the Manhattan company was disbanded Miss Heyman joined the Metropolitan company for the season of opera given during the centennial celebration in Mexico City. There she sang Siebel in "Faust," the Priestess in "Aida," Frasquita in "Carmen" and Lola in "Cavalleria Rusticana."

An indication of the work necessary for an aspiring artist to win a place on a cast in the Boston company lies in Miss Heyman's recent appearance as Mamma Lucia, one of the secondary roles of "Cavalleria." Miss Heyman is said to have sung the principal role of Santuzza in this opera when on tour as a member of a traveling company over 100 times. She has also had practice with a smaller company in the role of Lola in the same opera.

Miss Greta Casavanti, an American contralto, makes her first appearance at the Boston opera house as Lola in Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the Saturday matinee of Jan. 18. Miss Casavanti began her musical studies in New York, and first sang in opera as a member of the Castle Square company. While with that organization she sang the roles of Amneris in "Aida," Ortrud

in "Lohengrin," Venus in "Tannhauser" and Azucena in "Il Trovatore." After her experiences in English opera she went to Europe for further study and on her return last fall was engaged by Mr. Russell for the Boston opera.

George Copeland gives his third piano recital in Boston in Jordan hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 21. His program is as follows: Air, Menuet, Mattheson; Capriccio, Searlatti; Adagio from Sonata No. 6, Mozart; Sonata, "Appassionata," Beethoven; Tableaux d'une exposition No. 6, Moussorgsky; Clair de lune, Le petit berger, Le Vent dans la plaine, La

Cathedral engloutie, La Danse de Puck, La Soiree dans Grenade, Debussy; Spanish Dances, "Zortico, Albeniz; Recuerdos, Grovlez.

Beethoven's fifth symphony in C-minor will be played at the twelfth pair of Symphony concerts Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 17 and 18. For the first time this year a tone poem by Richard Strauss will be played, his "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks." The other orchestral number will be Weber's overture to "Der Freischuetz." Anton Witke, the concert master of the orchestra, will make his annual appearance as soloist at

these concerts playing Bruch's concerto in D-minor No. 2.

The fourth Symphony concert in Cambridge will be given in Sanders theater Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. The soloist will be Miss Elena Gerhardt, who will sing the same numbers she gave in Boston: Marcello's "Quella Fiamma" and the air from Gluck's "Paride ed Elena" and three Strauss songs with orchestral accompaniment, "Morgen," "Wegenlied" and "Caecilie." The symphony will be Borodin's B-minor No. 2. Chabrier's "Espana" will be played.

MUSIC NOTES

Eugene Ysaye's program at his Symphony hall recital Sunday afternoon begins with two sonatas, one in A-minor by Veracini and one in B-minor by Geminiani. Veracini, a Florentine, was one of the celebrated violinists of his time; having been for two years soloist at the Italian opera in London and five years virtuoso in Dresden. He retired to Pisa in 1747 after an unsuccessful rivalry with Geminiani in London. Geminiani was a pupil of Scarlatti, Corelli and Lunatti. In 1714 he settled in London as a teacher and concert player and published the earliest known violin method.

The second number on the program will be Mozart's concerto in C-major. The third will be a Chaconne, with organ accompaniment, by Vitali, a seventeenth century composer.

The fourth group of pieces that Mr. Ysaye will play are his own "Reve d'Enfant" and "Old Mute" and Saint-Saens' "Londre Capriccioso." The pianist will be Camille Decrus. John P. Marshall will play the accompaniment of the Chaconne on the Symphony hall organ.

At the second concert of the Longy Club in Jordan hall Thursday evening, Jan. 23, Mr. Longy will present two novelties. One is a "Lied and Scherzo" by Florent Schmitt, the Parisian composer. The other is a quintet for violin, viola, cello, clarinet and piano, by Felix Weingartner. The Schmitt work is written for solo, French horn, piccolo, flute, oboe, English horn, clarinets, horns and bassoons. In this concert the Longy Club

(Continued on page 23, column 1)

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NATIVE SPEECH IN SONG QUESTION

Stages of National Development to Be Considered—No Hard and Fast Rule Possible—Conditions Vary in Different Lands

THE broadcast agitation of the question of singing in English in opera and concert in the United States is an encouraging sign of progress. Whichever side one takes, the mere fact that English is today considered as one of the great languages of vocal art, worthy to have its place side by side with the languages of Europe, shows how far Americans have come since the days when Ethelbert Nevins—not so long ago—went so far as to have a perfectly good English song of his translated in French, so that the singing pupils of Boston would be sure to include it in their repertoire.

Today we have operas in original English and one by a famous composer from another land—Puccini—who chose, however rashly, to set an American libretto. Respect and love for the language of the land is one of the evidences of the depth and power and beauty of national life. This must obtain before the power and beauty of world-wide fellowship can be understood. A superficial sense of nationality which changes easily from one environment to another, equally content or discontent in all, may mean a failure to grasp the real meaning of racial individuality. It is more love, not less, in all the expressions of humanity, which is needed; deeper experience, not more superficial.

There was meaning, however, in the old rule, "When in Rome do as the Romans do." Why go to Rome else? To carry local notions and prejudices and narrowness into each new community is to fail of the very object of travel. When the folk of strange lands try to modify their own customs and to express themselves in ways with which the visitor from outside is more familiar, the latter also misses the new experience with which he sought to broaden his own concepts of humanity. The Americanizing of some aspects of life in Italy in big towns illustrates this.

Race and Language

The clinging of each race to its own language has thus a real meaning. The language, as literature, is the repository of a nation's history, and sums up the best of its contribution to world's progress, to the human ideal. Each language must then mean more and more to the world at large as the brotherhood of humanity is more and more made evident. Those are the best homes where the individuality of each child is allowed free development in directions of goodness and beauty, not those where some standard set by one parent or the other levels all to a dull uniformity. Many of the world's greatest artists and savants would have been lost if this narrow parental prejudice had not been broken through by the energy of genius on the part of the child.

The great world home will probably not be American or English or German or French or Italian. It will retain all the good elements in each of these national ideals and each nation, like each individual, will show forth in fullness of development those good things which characterize it. It is well known that the French people have always insisted that every work sung at the grand opera should be given in French. This is done, not only so that people may follow the words more easily, but out of respect to the native speech. In Germany the exceptions to this rule are very few, and when Miss Farrar was permitted to sing certain roles in French or Italian, before she conquered her German diction, it was regarded as a very great token of royal favor. Afterward, however, she mastered German and sang in the speech of the land.

National Expression

Now while it is true that music is a universal language it is also the expression of national thinking, in such terms as are most easily recognized by persons of another nationality. There is always a strong national expression in the best music. The greatest music is that which shows the relation of the national ideal to every other high nationality. Beethoven did this. He used German folk tunes or themes, and the whole web

of his music is German, as certainly as the great German painting is, but his music, because it is the highest and best musical concept of the Germans, finds instant response from what is the highest and best in the musical concepts of other lands; the broadly human transcends the local and particular, in exalting the latter to its highest terms.

If, then, music is national, the words which go with music are a part of the unity of the artist's conception. To translate them is to lose something of the full flavor of the national idea. The best way would seem to be to sing all music in the language in which it was composed. This is the idea that is car-

ried out at the Metropolitan opera house in New York. In an article in the Century Mr. Gatti-Casazza is quoted as naming this as one of his deepest convictions—that translated opera is never the same, and that a stage where all operas may be heard in the original without exception—even in Russian, he desires—is a bigger stage than that in the foreign centers, where national prejudice has required the translation of words into the local speech.

CONTRALTO TO BE AMNERIS IN "AIDA"



Miss Elvira Leveroni will appear in leading Verdi role in popular performance Jan. 18.

The broader operatic concept of Mr. Gatti is the ideal, we have said; but this ideal seems to many people somewhat too high for the present status of music in America. The argument is that if all Americans understood all these languages the singing in the original tongue would, indeed, be the great thing; but as few Americans follow readily a foreign language as sung—it is hard enough for the native to follow his own language united to music—more is gained than lost by the use of good translations.

Americans especially feel that the new movement for opera in English is a distinct stage in the artistic development of the land. If Paris had to have opera always in French before the liberalism of today could obtain—whereby Wagner has at last been sung in German there—so the operatic stage in the United States must grow up through the period of English singing to the higher artistic condition at which Paris is arriving, where each work can be heard in its original language.

Americans especially have been so afraid of their own language in song that many and many of the most charming

does not as yet understand even the principal languages of the world besides his own. To understand every man's thought and speech is of course the ideal, but until hearers do understand the language which is sung it is perhaps better to lay aside the artificiality of the present system and its pretense, and frankly give the people that which they are capable of receiving.

In the darkened opera house it is, of course, impossible to follow a strange language even in a translated libretto, though this may be done with some effect in the concert room. But even so the hearer loses much. When one really begins to understand the language of the song one feels as if he had never heard it before, though he may have followed the translation. The utterance of the word and the musical tone together is what gives expression to song. The charm of singing is in the articulate word. If the hearer does not know what the particular word is into which the singer is putting all his or her stress, he misses this whole element of the articulateness of song. It becomes inarticulate music, again, with the beauty of a natural landscape with human figures left out. This is a beautiful art, too, but it is a different art from the art of song.

The conclusion of the matter seems to be that it is better to sing a good translation—one where each word is suited to the music as closely as possible after the original plan—than to sing in a language which is not understood by the hearers. The ideal thing is for the hearers to understand the original language of the music. Thus only will they get the full beauty and meaning of the composer's expression of his poetic original.

John Hermann Loud will be the organist at the public memorial organ recital at Temple Israel Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, playing the following program: First sonata (F-minor), Mendelssohn; "In Memoriam," Forster; "St. Anne's" fugue, Bach; "Largo," Handel; "A Memory," Stebbins; "Meditation" in D-flat, J. H. Loud; sonata in F-minor, Guilman.

The Musicians Mutual Relief Society, an organization composed of members of the Boston Musicians Protective Association, gives its ninth annual concert at Mechanics hall Sunday evening, Feb. 2, with Frederick Innes of Chicago conducting assembled bands comprising 400 men. Miss Maria Gay, contralto of the Boston opera company, Edwin Franklin, flute soloist of the Innes band, and Mrs. Berenguer, solo harpist of the Boston opera company, will assist. The quartet from "Rigoletto" will be sung by artists from the Boston opera company. The full orchestra from the Boston opera house, under the direction of Andre Caplet will accompany the vocal numbers, making the total number of musicians taking part in the concert over 600.

Miss Elena Gerhardt, the German song interpreter, will appear in the Sunday

concert in Symphony hall Jan. 19. This appearance is announced as the only one by Miss Gerhardt in recital in Boston this season. During the past week Miss Gerhardt has sung with the Symphony orchestra in Washington, Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn.

As associate artist with the German soprano, Miss Vera Barstow, the American violinist, a native of Pittsburgh, will make her first appearance in Boston. Miss Barstow studied with von Kunitz, who was formerly concert master of the Pittsburgh orchestra. She will play twice at this concert. Her first number will be a group of short pieces, comprising "Albumblatt," von Kunitz; "Caprice Viennoise," Kreisler; "Ave Maria," Schubert-Wilhelm; "Zephyr," Hubay. Her second number will be Paganini's concerto in B minor.

Miss Kitty Cheatham, the entertainer, gives a recital at Jordan hall Jan. 18 at 3 o'clock p. m. Her program comprises the following selections: "Mon Petit Coeur Soudain" (eighteenth century), "Les Trois Princesses" (Chanson de la Franche-Comte), Weckerlin; "An Old Romance," Guy d'Hardelot; "The Plaint of the Little Bisque Doll," H. A. Wade; "The Diplomatic Child," G. Chadbourne; "Visitors," Waddington Cooke; "The Cow," Graham Peck; "The Little Shepherd," Claude Debussy; "The Great Shepherd," Archibald Sullivan; "Mathilda," Liza Lehmann; "Practicing," John A. Carpenter; "Punchinello," J. L. Molloy; "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," George Ingraham; "Butterflies," Minnie Cochran; "When Milady Sings," Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

Besides these numbers there will be songs and readings from American plantation lore. The accompanist will be Flora MacDonald Willis.

Jordan hall announcements include the following: Piano recital by Ernest Scieling on the afternoon of Jan. 27, at 3:30 o'clock; song recital by Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano, on the afternoon of Jan. 31 at 3:30 o'clock.

Mme. Clara Butt, contralto, and Kennerley Rumford, baritone, will give a second concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2.

Walter E. Young, organist, assisted by Elmer Crawford Adams, violinist, gives an organ recital at the Unitarian church, Somerville, on the afternoon of Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, under the auspices of the Somerville Woman's club.

Anton Wittek, violinist, Mrs. Vita Wittek, pianist, and Heinrich Warnke, cellist, give their second recital at Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22. They will be assisted by E. Ferir, violon player, and E. Huber, player of double bass.

Recitals announced for Aeolian hall, New York, under the London Charlton management include the following: Jan. 20, piano recital by Miss Ethel Leginska; Jan. 25, song recital by Mme. Blanch Arral, assisted by Miss Betty Askenazy, pianist, and Frederick Vaska, cellist; Jan. 27, song recital by Putnam Grillwald, bass; Jan. 29, song recital by Mme. Niessen-Stone, mezzo-soprano; Feb. 3, concert by the Flonzaley quartet.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan hall, Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 8:15 p. m., there will be a concert by advanced students.

On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 8:15, there will be a piano recital by Frank Watson of the faculty. The program: Handel, suite in F minor; Chopin, preludes, op. 28; Kwast, two études; Wagner-Tausig, "Ride of the Valkyries."

The Peoples Choral Union is reported to have had an average attendance at rehearsal on Sunday afternoons at Jordan hall thus far of 335 members. The chorus is said to be enthusiastic over the music for the first concert, especially over the dramatic cantata or oratorio by Max Bruch, "The Cross of Fire," which is to be the chief number of the program. This work is stirring in its style, and gives great opportunity for the 135 men's voices of the society in four-part chorus work, as well as for the mixed chorus. The concert of the union is on Jan. 26, in Symphony hall.

Lee Pattison of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, will play two compositions by Cr. Baer-

New Artist to Appear as Lola in "Cavalleria" at Boston Opera on Jan. 18



MISS GRETA CASAVANT

mann at his piano recital in Steinert hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14. His program includes also the Beethoven sonata op. 101, Weber's "Momento Capriccio," Schumann's "Kreisleriana," Chopin's scherzo in C sharp minor and etude No. 6, op. 25, and Liszt's "Funeral March."

On Thursday evening, Jan. 16, Frederic Joslyn, baritone, will make his first appearance in Boston in a song recital. His program includes works by Schumann, Schubert, Edward MacDowell and Massenet.

Ernest Hawthorne, pianist, announces a recital in Steinert hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 23.

Schumann songs, including the cycle, "Poet's Love," will form the program at the first song recital by Stephen Townsend, the baritone, at Steinert hall, Jan. 28. Max Heinrich will play the accompaniments.

David Mannes and Mrs. Clara Mannes will give a recital of sonatas for piano and violin at Steinert hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 4.

OPERA NOTES

Henry Russell, managing director of the Boston opera company, has been notified that he has been nominated a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, "in recognition of distinction attained in operatic production."

Charpentier's opera "Louise" was repeated at the Boston opera house Friday evening with the regular cast. The performance was of the same remarkable merit as formerly and brought enthusiastic applause to Mme. Edvina as Louise, Mr. Marcoux as the father, Mr. Zenatello as Julien and Mme. Gay as the mother. W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera staff will speak on "What Is Art and How Does It Affect Us?" at the Central

CHICAGO MUSIC LETTER

The fourteenth program to be given by the Theodore Thomas orchestra, Frederick Stock conductor, on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 17 and 18, marks the close of the first half of the season's series of concerts. The assisting soloist will be Ernest Scelling, pianist, who will interpret Liszt's concerto No. 2 in A major. The shorter orchestral offerings are Hugo Kaun's symphonic prologue, "Mary Magdalene," op. 44; and Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini."

The chief orchestral work is Anton Bruckner's last symphony, No. 9 in D minor, only three movements of which are completed. Although Bruckner left eight completed symphonies besides the one to be played on this program, they received but little recognition during his lifetime. The ninth receives its present performance in honor of the memory of Bernhard Ziehn, the musical theorist, who was among the first to bring about an interest in Bruckner's works in America.

Leon Rains, bass of the Royal opera of Dresden, and Hans Hanke, pianist, will appear in a joint recital at Studebaker theater on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 10. The vocal numbers include one group of Schubert and Brahms songs, one group of Strauss songs and one by Hugo Wolf and Roland Boquet. The instrumental contributions include compositions by Liszt, Chopin and Rachmaninoff.

It is announced that Miss Maggie Teyte, soprano of the Chicago grand opera company, will appear in a recital at the Fine Arts theater on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 15. The event will be unusual one, in that the prima donna will sing on that occasion entirely French compositions, rare old ones of the eighteenth century, which exist only in manuscript form. Miss Teyte will be gowned in a French costume of the period. She will be assisted by Marcel Charlier, the French conductor of the Chicago opera company, and the Chicago string quartet.

Adeline Genée, the celebrated dancer, will appear at the Auditorium theater in two programs on Sunday afternoon and evening, Jan. 19. She will be assisted

ONLY 20 MILES OF RAILROAD BUILT IN STATE IN YEAR

JACKSON, Miss.—Only 20 miles of new railway were built in Mississippi during 1912, according to a compilation prepared by the Railway Age Gazette.

While several other southern states are below Mississippi in miles of new construction, the showing is a poor one, in view of the large number of new lines planned or promised.

Among the new roads proposed, and which has been very much discussed during the past year, is that traversing the Pearl river valley in a northeasterly direction from Jackson, across the prairies to Columbus, and thence to Birmingham.

The corps of engineers of the Illinois Central has made a final survey for this road, and final reports submitted to the company's headquarters at Chicago.

It is believed, however, in view of the approaching completion of the Panama canal, that important development in the construction of north and south trunk lines through Mississippi may be expected during the coming year.

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Friday he will begin his series on "Don Giovanni" before the Middlesex Women's Club in Lowell.

RICHARD STRAUSS MAY COME

NEW YORK—It is reported that Richard Strauss will revisit America next winter to conduct operas and symphonies in different cities. The Metropolitan opera house, it is said, may mount the composer's "Der Rosenkavalier," as yet unheard in America, and "Salome."

AMUSEMENTS

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WED., 8 to 11:25. CARMEN. Gay, Donner, Zenatello, Marcoux, Conductor, Strouy.
FRI., 8 to 11:15. First Performance in Boston of THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Edvina, Gay, Zenatello, Marcoux, Conductor, Andre-Caplet.
SAT., 2 to 5:15. HAENSEL UND GRETEL. Swartz, Fisher, Ciessens, Hilde, Conductor, Andre-Caplet. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Melis, Casavant, Gaudenzi, Rossi, Conductor, Moranzoni.
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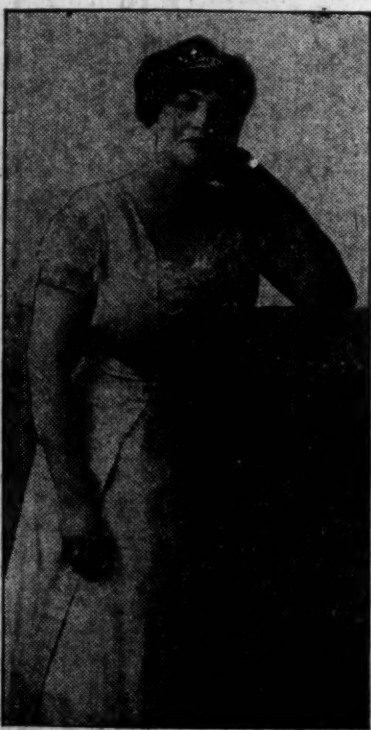
MUSIC NOTES

(Continued from page twenty-two)

will have the assistance of Messrs. Noack, Ferir, Warnke and Heim of the Symphony orchestra.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an orchestral concert at French's opera house, Hyde Park, Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, with Louis C. Elson as lecturer and soloists as follows: Mrs. Gertrude Holt, soprano; William Howard, violinist. The program: Overture, "Semiramide," Rossini; "To a Wild Rose" (string quartet), MacDowell; "Capriccio" (for strings), Rissland; "Polonaise" from "Mignon," Thomas; "Largo" from the "New World" symphony, Dvorak; fantasia for violin, "Souvenir de Haydn," Leonard; "Scherzo" from the "Rural Wedding" symphony, Goldmark; waltz song from "Romeo and Juliet," Gounod; march from "Scenes Pittoresques," Massenet.

The music department gives a chamber music concert at the Girls' Latin school, Boston, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m., with the following artists: Miss Mary H. Shedy, pianist; William Howard, violinist; Milo M. Goldstein, violoncelist, and James E. Connell, baritone. The program: Trio in B-flat, op. 11, allegro con brio, Beethoven; vocal selections: "Had a Horse, a Finer One No One Ever Saw," Korby; "Home Is



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WASHINGTON—Enough motion picture films to stretch from New York to Manila, \$30,000,000 worth of automobiles, \$1,000,000 worth of telephones and more than \$100,000 worth of aeroplanes were exported by the United States in 1912 according to official reports.

This country is the world's largest producer of motion picture film, and the quantity exported in the year aggregates approximately 11,000 miles. Exports of automobiles and parts in 1911 amounted to \$22,000,000.

A striking fact shown by the automobile figures is the marked decline in the price at which the machines are exported. In 1907 the average export price was nearly \$1800 per machine; in 1909, \$1470; in 1911, about \$1000 and in 1912 a little less than \$1000.

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ALIEN BILL IS PROTESTED

The presidents of Italian societies of Greater Boston, in a meeting at Cohen Hall, last night, sent a telegram to President Taft, urging him to veto the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill. It was also decided to send a delegation to the State House next week to protest to Governor Foss against the measure.

NEW ENGLAND MEN OFF TO CONVENTION

New England delegates to the annual convention of the National League of Government Employees, headed by National Secretary George R. Canty, will leave tonight for Washington, stopping at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to be joined by other delegations. Mr. Canty is assistant chief clerk of the naval magazine, Hingham, Mass.

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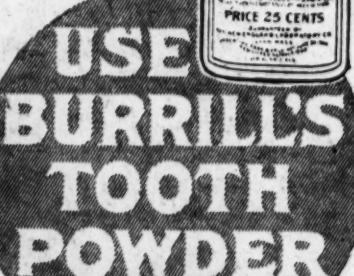
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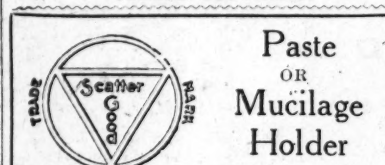
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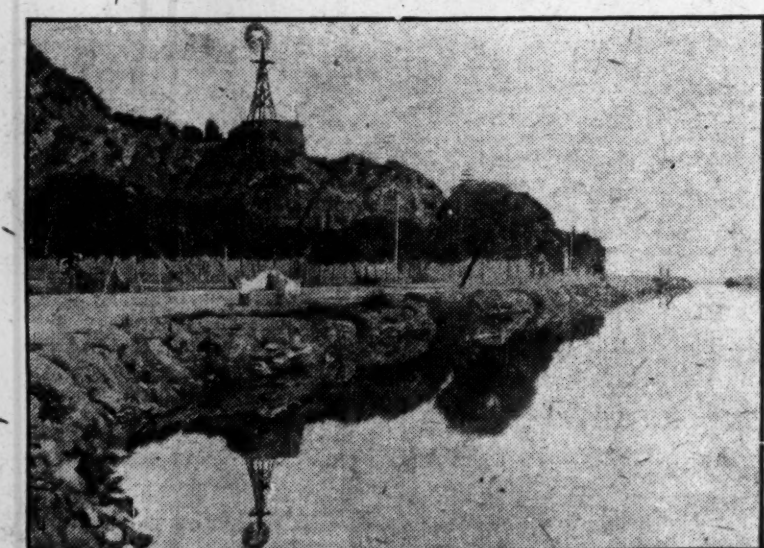
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tention of travelers to an increasing ex-
tent there has sprung up a sequence of
distinct literature depicting South Ameri-
can progress as estimated by foreign
writers. The latest viewpoint is fur-
nished by James Bryce, the British am-
bassador to the United States. Seeing
South America through French eyes,
Georges Clemenceau shortly before gave
his observations of the people in the
leading republics to the south, while
Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale University,
speaking more as the explorer and in-
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cans who have furnished interesting in-
formation about the southern continent.

Varying Estimates

While the British, the French and the
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extent that all three author-travelers
see a great future before the South Ameri-
can nations, there is enough to differ-
entiate their estimates to make it in-
teresting to follow their conclusions.
With the same fidelity to detail which
characterizes his "American Common-
wealth," Mr. Bryce, in his "South Ameri-
ca, Observations and Impressions,"
draws aside a veil of incertitude and
permits his reader to follow him unob-
structedly into regions known better to
the average Englishman than Americans.
In the case of Clemenceau, the French
statesman's "South America of Today"
is what might be expected, a modern
"study of conditions, social, political and
commercial," as is the subtitle of the
work. The Yale professor, again, sup-
plies a missing link to the observations
of his collaborators in the Latin-American
field, and Mr. Bingham's "Across South
America" for this reason becomes a val-
uable addition to literature on South
America.

No travelers of consequence in the
Latin Americans neglect to pay a visit to
Argentina. And it is because such a com-
munity as Buenos Aires focuses the at-
tention of South American observers
that it may be well to see how the three
writers in question summed up their im-
pressions of what is already a wonderful
city, bearing comparison with the great-
est municipalities of the old or the new
world.

M. Clemenceau, in the very beginning
of his book, lets in a light that reveals
a method apparently diametrically op-
posed to that employed by Mr. Bryce, for
the one time premier of France says in
his introduction that "I have no notes of
my journey and I should be sorry to have
them, for it is annoying to record im-
pressions in black and white at the pre-
cise moment when one feels them most
vividly." If such is the precise fact, M.
Clemenceau must at least be endowed
with a memory which permits little of
the vital to go astray, and as he enjoys



One of the magnificent sights near Valparaiso, Chile, is
Vina del Mar, the vineyard by the sea

the reputation of being a master of his
language, even in the translated form the
impression that Buenos Aires left upon
him loses little by being transferred to
print.

M. Clemenceau aims chiefly to see the
Argentine as they are. The physiognomy
of their streets and residences; the club
life of the wealthy; the political events
as they take place from day to day;
France's part in the upbuilding of the na-
tion; these are the factors which to the
traveler from Paris seem both pictur-
esque and significant.

Then listen to Mr. Bryce as he touches
upon Argentina and the people: "The
swift and steady increase in its agri-
cultural production, with an increase
correspondingly large in means of in-
ternal transportation, is what gives its
importance to the country and shows
that it will have a great part to play in
the world. It is the United States of the
southern hemisphere."

Buenos Aires

And about Buenos Aires itself:
"Buenos Aires is something between
Paris and New York. It has the business
and the luxury of the one, the
gaiety and pleasure-loving aspect of the
other. Everybody seems to have money,
and to like spending it, and to like
letting everybody know that it is being
spent. . . . Dozens many miles long have
been constructed to receive the shipping,
and large stretches of land reclaimed
and huge warehouses erected and rail-
way lines laid down alongside the
wharves."

"Not Glasgow, when she deepened her
river to admit the largest ships, nor

conspicuously whenever a South Ameri-
can traveler puts down his observations
that it is appropos of the subject to
bring Professor Bingham on the scene
at this juncture, for while the explorer
and naturalist has been so busy with
tracing South American causes to their
fountain heads, yet he cannot help be-
ing fascinated with Buenos Aires as a
city and to relate with enthusiasm what
he thinks of its institutions.

Before he launches out in a direction
less intimately identified with his work
and vocation, Professor Bingham takes a
leaf out of his knowledge as a student of
peoples and their origin. "On the
streets," he says, "one may hear all of the
European languages. In the business
district it is quite as likely to be Eng-
lish as Spanish and in the poorer
quarters, Italian is growing more com-
mon every day. The speech of the com-
mon people is nominally Spanish. In
reality it is a hybrid into which Portu-
guese, Italian and Indian words and ac-
cents have entered to disfigure the
beautiful Castilian."

Professor Bingham has the knack of
writing with an ease that turns the most
technical subject into living language.
With Mr. Bryce, he takes decided pleas-
ure in tracing the history of the Argenti-
nes from the time of 1810 to the
present. More than a century ago,
Buenos Aires had been a Spanish colony
for 250 years. Professor Bingham shows
how the Spaniards failed to value highly
the great rolling prairie because no
mines of gold and silver were there.

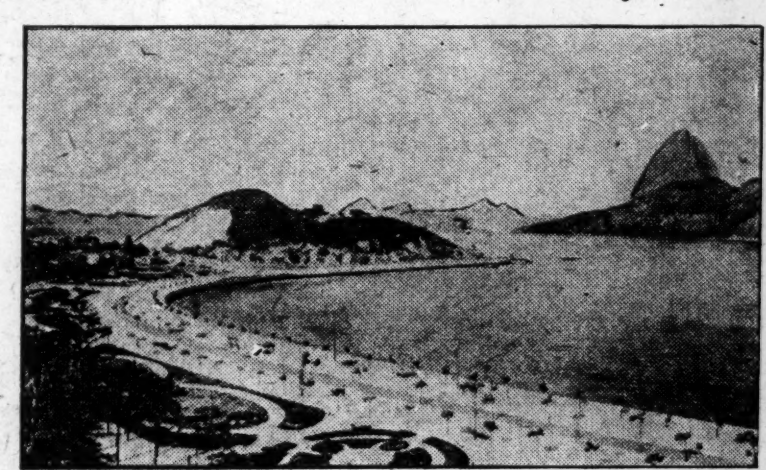
Angles of Vision

In a composite or comparative picture,
such as may result when leading travel-
ers have their observations placed side
by side, it is often essential to inquire
closely into travel methods and from
what point of the compass the destina-
tion under consideration is being ap-
proached. First impressions are likely
to be important, and a city like Buenos
Aires, for instance, may mean one thing
when approached from the Atlantic
ocean and quite another when the jour-
ney of the Argentine visitor takes him
across the Andes and the great rolling
pampas, from the west coast of South
America.

According to Mr. Bryce's narrative of
his South American travels he first
touched the southern continent at the
isthmus of Panama. But while landing
on the Atlantic side of the canal enter-
prise the English statesman is not sat-
isfied to take the direct cut to Buenos
Aires and Rio de Janeiro by going south
from the eastern coast, but he proceeds
to the other side from whence he went
to Peru, Bolivia and Chile, and then
across the Andes to Mendoza.

Most novel accounts of the Transan-
dine railroad that spans the mountains
and the plains of Chile and Argentina,
from Valparaiso to Buenos Aires, take
their beginning on the east coast, and
end on the Pacific. Mr. Bryce, however,
who likes to do things in his own
fashion, reversed the rule and for this

AVENIDA BEIRA-MAR, RIO DE JANEIRO



World travelers unite in pronouncing the boulevard and
inner bay of Brazilian city a marvel in artistic conception

reason succeeded in gathering new ma-
terial that lent itself with excellent
effect to his method of depiction. Pro-
fessor Bingham had an important con-
gress to attend at Santiago, and he
found it to his advantage to first touch
at Rio de Janeiro and then go westward
by both rail and mule conveyance

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT FOREMAN wanted to take charge of brass foundry; must be familiar with best practice and used to heavy work; apply by letter enclosing experience, wages expected, etc. FORD RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., FORD, Mass., Boston.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, in Watertown; must be citizen; \$2 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY WANTED (not too young) who will appreciate opportunity to earn entire tuition for technical education. Apply to H. H. BERNARD, 150 Pleasant st., Malden, Mass., at 8 a. m.

WANTED—First-class canvasser; salary guaranteed and commission; must be temperate and clean cut, with good references; permanent position with opportunity to advance. Apply before 4 p. m. to J. M. CHANDLER, 472 Main st., Malden, Mass. 16

COMPOSITOR and GENERAL MAN wanted on country paper in Rhode Island; must be a man of good character. Apply at Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

DIEMAKER wanted, with experience on drawing dies. Apply to R. F. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. 11

DRAFTSMAN, in Pennsylvania; gas and steam engines. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN wanted; experienced on fast cars in office building. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

HIGH GRADE MALE and FEMALE SKILLED HELPER—Send stamp for application blank. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAKE-UP MAN wanted on country paper in Rhode Island. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

MAN and WIFE wanted as janitor in clubhouse; must be strong, capable men; references; will be carefully looked up. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

MAN wanted on farm; good milkster; strictly temperate, reliable; references. W. H. TITUS, Alma, Me.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted for factory near Boston; must be strong, capable man and furnish references showing good character; apply by letter only, stating experience and wages expected. BOSTON GEAR WORKS, Norfolk Downs, Mass. 18

PAPER BOXES—Wanted, an experienced man on similar work; must be able to pay steady position for the right man. Apply MASON BOX CO., Attleboro Falls, Mass. 12

PAPER CUTTER on power machine wanted. METROPOLITAN LITHO & PUB. CO., Dane and Bow sts., Everett, Mass. 15

PATTERNMAKER wanted, in Roxbury. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TELEPHONE, in Roxbury, \$3.50-\$4.80 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRODUCTION MAN wanted, familiar with machine work; must be able to read drawings. Apply personally, with references, Mr. Gandy, DEANE STEAM PUMP CO., Holyoke, Mass. 12

REPAIRER on sewing machines, \$15, in East Watertown. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ROOFER (metal); none but exp. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SADDLER, in position. Write to PAUL VASIL, 28 Broadway, South Boston, Mass. 14

SALESMAN wanted in our domestic department; must be energetic, capable, factory. Apply with references, T. W. ROUGER CO., Lynn, Mass. 10

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, \$40 mo. and board; familiar with electric power. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIP CARPENTERS wanted; must be first-class mechanics and good axe and adze men; also want one ducker; wages \$3 for nine hours; work all winter; first-class men only. THE LAKE TORPEDO BOAT COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn. 14

SHIP CARPENTERS wanted for fitting, planing and ceiling; good axmen; wages \$3 for 9 hours; work all winter; first-class men only. THE LAKE TORPEDO BOAT COMPANY, Bridgeport, Conn. 14

STITCHERS—All kinds of stitchers wanted on men's Goodway shoes. Apply FLOYD & BEAN CO., Hoad, bid., Lowell, Mass. 12

STOCK CLERK (winding dept.), also act as watchman in spare time and Sat. night, 20 hour and 40 hour night shifts; must be A1 ref. (in connection). Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced draughtsman, Apply H. J. MOELLER, 360 St. John st., New Haven, Conn. 11

WANTED—Once experienced man, 1 liner department. JEROME E. SAGE, 44 Pratt st., Hartford, Conn. 14

WANTED, several high grade salesmen for Massachusetts; must be able to sell; excellent opportunity for right parties. GEORGE E. LARRABEE & CO., Hartford, Conn. 12

WATCHMAKER wanted, thorough workman; young; give experience, references and wages expected in application; near Boston. Address: M. SWAN, Box 520, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

A PROTESTANT MAID wanted for general work in Newton; where nursery-maid is also employed; must be a good cook and furnish references. MRS. E. F. RUSSELL, 25 Loring st., Newton, Mass. Tel. 2960. 10

BAKE SHOP GIRL, in city hotel; \$22 month, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER for club in city, preferably one who has had some experience in that line; must be clean cut, neat, capable; must be able to furnish references; \$60 month to start; salary not necessary in stenography, but some one capable of doing an ordinary business letter. For further information call STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted, hotel in city; \$30-\$41. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID wanted in city; \$3 week, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID wanted, experienced; last maid held position 5 years. MRS. H. H. HARRISON, 137 Newbury st., Boston. 11

COMPETENT WOMAN with daughter able to assist her in her work; must be a good cook and furnish references. Apply to C. A. LILLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts av., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID wanted, experienced; last maid held position 5 years. MRS. H. H. HARRISON, 137 Newbury st., Boston. 11

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; a strong, capable young woman, not necessarily experienced; good home and kind treatment; references required. Apply MRS. E. DELEMARRE, 256 Massachusetts av., Back Bay, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Good colored woman wanted. Apply MRS. WM. EDWARDS, 66 Greenleaf st., Quincy, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant, white maid wanted; pleasant home; must be good plain cook and do washing for family of four. Apply to MRS. E. A. HALL, 364 Bedford st., Stamford, Conn. 11

GIRLS to wind rolls in Lynn, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 10

HIGH GRADE MALE and FEMALE SKILLED HELPER—Send stamp for application blank. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK GIRL, Protestant, wanted in family of 4; one that is a good cook and laundress; tel. 414-M. Cambridge, Mass. 11

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A HARVARD GRADUATE desires position as private secretary to a literary man, or some one desiring a person who is competent and has executive ability as confidential secretary. Apply to E. D. HOWE, 122 Essex st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 14

AMERICAN young man, 24, desires position as timekeeper, concrete construction work or garage helper; had experience in both; willing to accept anywhere. Address I. W. LANNIN, 12 Claremont av., Arlington Heights, Mass. 16

AMERICAN young man, 26, temperate, reliable and honest, would like position at anything where there is an opportunity to advance; has served time in a banking trade but want to change for something new; no confining; have references; go anywhere. JOHN FISHER, 21 Sea Forest av., Winthrop, Mass. 15

APPRENTICE with mechanic or plumber, leaving by boy of 15. WILLIAM LEVINE, 29 Holbrook st., Melrose, Mass. 15

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN (superintendent construction and specification writer) desired; must be a graduate of college; high and Technology graduate; has held A1 positions and can furnish references. Apply to STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 15

ATTENDANT (male) wanted for position to travel or otherwise; competent and kind; good references. BERNARD STEVENS, 100 State st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 15

ATTENDANT—Reliable man with good references desired position; will go anywhere; price to be determined after trial position; must be a good cook and laundress. MRS. W. R. SNOW, Matfield, and others if desired. W. M. GREGG, 700 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 16

ATTENDANT desires employment; best of references. Address CHAS. F. JAMES, 19 Railroad av., Lynn, Mass. 15

AUTOMOBILE DRIVER—Desires position; first-class body finisher, steeper and all-round man; capable of taking charge of car; references. Address FRANK, 15 Eastern av., Malden, Mass. 14

BOATMAN, A1 experience, 8 years U. S. light-house service, repair gas engines; also experienced foreign merchant marine; mention 8622. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 15

BOOKKEEPER and salesman, age 22, single, res. city, \$14-\$15 week; can accept position at once; have had 6 months experience; also at D. E. bookkeeper; mention appearing; can furnish A1 ref. Mention 8622. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 14

BOOKKEEPER and salesman, A1 experience, 22, single, res. city, \$14-\$15 week; can accept position at once; have had 6 months experience; also at D. E. bookkeeper; mention appearing; can furnish A1 ref. Mention 8622. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2960. 14

BOOKKEEPER and clerk, 60, married, residence city; willing to go out of town; good references. Address MRS. G. F. FOSTER, 106 Raymond st., Cambridge, Mass. 12

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TWO PLANS FOR NEW FORMATION OF CITY COUNCIL ARE FILED

Charlestown Senator Would Have 28 Members, While Boston Legislator Favors 12 Men Elected at Large

MANY BILLS SENT IN

Provision to enlarge the Boston city council to 28 members, two each from wards 20 and 24 and one each from other wards, is contained in a bill filed by Senator Brennan of Charlestown at the State House today. Among the numerous bills filed is also one for an amendment to the city charter seeking the election at large of a city council of 12 members for the term of two years. This is filed by Senator McGonagle of Boston. Time for filing bills is up at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Among the House petitions for legislation today were:

Of Representative John J. Murphy of Boston, that the city of Boston be authorized to widen Dorchester avenue to a width of 80 feet.

Of Philip Davis, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the social conditions, welfare, distribution, and education opportunities of the foreign population in the state of Massachusetts;

Of Representative John C. Sanborn of Lawrence, for 80-cent gas in that city; Of the same petitioner, that the attendance of illiterate minors between the ages of 16 and 21 at evening school be made compulsory;

Of Representative Michael S. Keenan of Lynn, to provide that insurance companies shall appraise buildings before issuing policies on them;

Of Claude E. Hackleton, to provide for the appointment of a board of registration in music.

Of Charles S. MacNeil, that the anti-discrimination law of last year shall not prevent wholesalers from maintaining a double scale of prices.

Of Jophanus H. Whitney, for a revision and codification of the building laws of the commonwealth.

Of the Massachusetts State Poultry Association, for a bounty of \$3 on foxes.

Of William Smith, to authorize the suspension of judges who refuse to be bound by the constitution and statutes.

Of Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan, that members of the Boston fire department may be retired on half pay, at their own request, after 25 years of service; that a penalty of imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not more than \$500 be provided for the making of false charges against political candidates;

Of Harry P. Cassidy, to prohibit the sale of adulterated ice cream; to prohibit the adulteration and misbranding of beverages; to regulate the manufacture of fruit syrups; to prohibit the adulteration of candy;

Of Charles A. Stevens, that common

carriers be required to transport the militia, when ordered for duty, at the lowest party rates; that all unused public lands belonging to the commonwealth be turned over to the quartermaster-general for the use of the militia;

Of Daniel P. Kiley, to provide for a Greater Boston by the annexation of all cities and towns lying wholly or partly within 10 miles of the State House;

Of Harry P. Cassidy, for the appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate, codify and recommend changes in the laws relating to the manufacture, sale and use of food;

Of Representative Michael Brophy of East Boston, for a state army in that section of the city.

Of Arthur T. Pearce, to provide additional authority to the board of excise commissioners in the city of Boston, substantially as recommended by the commission.

Bills in Senate

These bills have been filed with the clerk of the Senate:

By Senator McLane of Fall River, petition of John T. Coughlin, to pay the widow of Judge John J. McDonough of the second Bristol court, the salary that would have been due him from April 4, 1912 to Jan. 1, 1913.

Senator McDewitt of Quincy that the price of gas in ward 26 be 80 cents per thousand feet; that Weymouth shall have 80 cent gas; that Braintree shall have 80 cent gas.

Senator Bagley of Boston that Chelsea, Winthrop and Revere policemen shall have one day in eight; that Samuel J. Sweetland be reinstated in the Boston police department without examination; that the bank commissioner is authorized to audit books of a trust company when requested by its trustees.

Senator Jay of Medford, that policemen shall cease to receive pensions during the time they may hold a new appointment as police officers; that no suit for false arrest shall lie against a policeman who, in good faith, participates in making an arrest; petition of J. J. Rotheas, that no fire insurance policy be issued upon which appears any trade name other than the exact title of the insuring company.

Senator Garst of Worcester, that no license or other fee shall be required for a local collector of an insurance company; to permit a telephone subscriber to connect his private telephone with the telephone line of the company whose subscriber he is.

Senator McCarthy of Marlboro, petition of Heman S. Fay, to prohibit any apparatus upon an automobile by which the rear light can be extinguished from the driver's seat; also same petitioner, for an open season for cock pheasants from Oct. 12 to Nov. 12.

Senator Bellamy of Taunton, for assignment of counsel to defendants indicted for offenses punishable by life sentence or for term of five years.

Senator Chase of Danvers, petition of John Griffin, to reorganize the state board of health, making it five members, three physicians and one sanitary engineer and one pharmacist, the term of office to be five years, salary of chairman not less than \$5000 nor more than \$8000, salary of secretary to be \$5000, of the rest of the board \$3500 each.

Senator Hobbs of Worcester, petition of William T. Forbes, for a commission of three to revise the partition laws; that an executor shall not be held to answer to a creditor in an action which is re-

PEDESTRIANS WATCH DOLLARS WASHED AND HUNG UP TO DRY



Money washing machine like one on exhibition in window on Boylston street

They are hanging dollars up to dry in a window on Boylston street and many a pedestrian stops to see the money coming out of the wash. Since the establishment of money washing machines in United States treasury stations the public has been curious to know just how soiled bills are made as clean as new. The machine in the Edison Company's window is shown in full operation. On the side toward the window is a pane of glass through which the soiled paper money can be seen in process of being

washed. On a line near the window a number of dollar bills are hung up to dry.

Once in 15 or 20 minutes the machine is stopped, the bills are lifted out one at a time, put between two pieces of cloth, run through the wringer, dropped into a solution of bluing, cloths and all, dipped into starch, and then run under a heated ironing machine.

On a table in the foreground is a heap of soiled bills, and on another table is the constantly growing pile of clean money.

any time within two years the damage or compensation due them for elimination of grade crossings.

Senator Hilton of Framingham, petition of Joseph H. McNally, that the highway commission investigate and report as to laying out North Beacon street in Boston and Watertown as a state highway; that railroads, except the Revere Beach & Lynn, issue 54-cent monthly tickets instead of 60-cent and that the charge therefor shall not be more than nine tenths of the charge for 60-cent tickets.

Senator McCarthy, that Marlboro be reimbursed in part, not to exceed \$20,000, for the construction of sewer beds;

Senator Allen of Melrose, petition of B. G. Underwood, to require the issue of free transfers good on any other line by a street railway.

Senator Bellamy, that not less than five persons may form a cooperative association; to amend the act for assignment of wages by striking out the restriction as to a loan of less than \$300.

Senator Wheeler, for a state highway between Ware and Brookfield.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. L. Walsh, ordnance department, to New York arsenal, Governor's island, on business pertaining to operations of ordnance department.

The following named officers of C. A. C. are designated as members of the coast artillery board: Capt. C. C. Carter and Capt. A. L. Rhoades.

First Lieut. A. F. W. MacManus, retired, detailed as instructor in military drill and tactics at West Point (N. J.) military academy.

Orders Oct. 18 relating to First Lieut. E. D. Ardery, corps engineers, suspended until that officer can be spared from duty from first battalion of engineers.

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Schofield, Q. M. C., to Philadelphia on business pertaining to Q. M. C.

Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, general staff, to Ft. Monroe, Va., to lecture on insular fortifications before students of the coast artillery school.

Navy Orders

Commander W. W. Phelps detached command the Baltimore, to command the Iowa.

Lieut. E. A. Swanson detached naval station, Key West, Fla., to command the Flusser.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. S. Keller to Asiatic station.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. B. Rhodes to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Surg. A. E. Peck detached naval station hospital, Cavite, to home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain Peter Emery, detached command the Osceola, to the Iowa.

Chief Boatswain A. F. Benzon, detached the Iowa, to command the Osceola.

Lieut.-Commander A. N. Mitchell, detached naval station, Cavite, to naval hospital, Mare island, Cal.

Ensign (junior grade) S. A. Clement, detached the Elcano, to the Helena.

Ensign R. S. Young, Jr., detached the Washington, to the Helena.

Ensigns A. D. Denney and W. A. Lee, Jr., detached the Helena, to home, wait orders.

Ensign W. W. Smith detached the Monterey, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Ensign H. W. Koehler detached the Villalobos, to the Saratoga.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Bass detached the Villalobos, to naval hospital, Canacao.

Assistant Surgeon R. J. Jones detached the Rainbow, to the Villalobos.

Machinist A. Y. Lohg detached the Saratoga, to naval hospital, Yokohama.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Paul Jones and the Preble are at Sausalito.

The Warrington, the Sonoma, the Henley, the Sterett, the Roe, the Drayton, the McCall, the Paulding, the Terry, the Monaghan, the Ammen, the Burrows, the Patterson, the Trippe and the Dixie are at Guantanamo.

BAY STATE ELECTORS IN BOSTON TO CAST VOTE FOR PRESIDENCY

For the purpose of organizing the electoral college of Massachusetts which is to cast the electoral vote of this state for Woodrow Wilson for President Monday, its members plan to meet in the council chamber at the State House at 3 p. m. today. Col. William A. Gaston is expected to be chosen president of the college and Thomas E. Dwyer of Wakefield, secretary. Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth, will call the body to order. Prayer is to be offered by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, chaplain of the state Senate.

George M. Harlow of Plymouth is said to be the leading candidate for the position of messenger to carry one of the copies of the official vote of the college to Washington where the federal constitution requires that it be delivered to the presiding officer of the Senate.

The college will be made up of the Democratic presidential electors whose names appeared on the ballot at the November election. There are: Electors-at-large, William A. Gaston and John W. Cummings; district electors, John F. Meaney, Daniel F. Doherty, Thomas F. Higgins, Walter H. Creamer, Charles A. Russell, John J. Mahoney, Thomas E. Dwyer, Edward H. Lathrop, Frank H. Pope, Joseph O'Connor, James H. Malone, Joseph H. O'Neil, James F. Powers, Charles B. Strecker, Albion C. Drinkwater and George M. Harlow.

Col. William A. Gaston of Boston is president of the Shawmut National Bank and is a director in a large number of other enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and for several years its president. In 1902 and 1903 he was Democratic candidate for Governor. He was graduated from Harvard in 1880 and studied in Harvard law school.

John W. Cummings was elected mayor of Fall River in 1885, 1887 and 1888. In 1878 and 1879 he was a representative, and in 1883 a senator. He has been a resident of Fall River 41 years. He is a lawyer.

John F. Meaney of Blackstone served in the House in 1911-1912 and was re-elected for this year. He is town solicitor and collector of taxes. He was graduated from Boston University law school in 1900.

Daniel F. Doherty of Westfield was a candidate for state treasurer in 1907. Besides being a whip manufacturer he is director or trustee of various institutions in Westfield. In 1908 he was a delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention.

Thomas E. Higgins of Fall River was elected mayor of that city two years ago. He was admitted to the bar in 1901, and in 1906 was elected to the Legislature from the ninth Bristol district.

Charles B. Strecker of Brookline is the owner of the Boston Financial News and officer in a number of financial news concerns. He became a writer for financial newspapers in New York. Then he returned to Boston, and for a time was a partner in his father's wholesale clothing establishment.

Col. A. C. Drinkwater of Braintree was formerly chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee. He has been prominent in Democratic politics since the late '70s. He served throughout the civil war, and in 1865 settled in Braintree, engaging in the leather business in Boston.

George M. Harlow of Plymouth, clerk to Governor Foss, was formerly a manufacturer. He managed the first Plymouth senatorial district campaign for Mr. Foss in 1910.

Walter H. Creamer of Lynn was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1896, and is now a member of the Democratic state committee. He has been a nominee to the state Senate in Vermont and Kansas. He was long identified with the shoe business, and is now a salesman.

Charles A. Russell of Gloucester was a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1908. He is a graduate of Colby and Boston University law school and is a lawyer. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, the Salem Club of Salem and for years was president of the Commonwealth Club of Gloucester.

John J. Mahoney of Charlestown served in the old Boston common council in 1891 and '92 and was a representative from 1893 till '95. In 1896 he was in the old Boston board of aldermen. He is a contractor.

Thomas E. Dwyer of Wakefield is owner and president of a pipe company of that town. He was a treasurer of the Democratic state committee from 1900 to '05 and is now on the executive committee of the Democratic state committee.

Edward H. Lathrop of Springfield was elected mayor of that city in 1900, the first Democratic chief executive Springfield had chosen in a decade. In 1902 he was nominated for Congress. In 1874 he was elected state senator, having had previous service in the House. In 1882 he was again elected to the Legislature by both parties, and then in 1886 he was again elected, this time by the Republicans. He was Democratic district attorney from 1874 till 1877.

Frank H. Pope of Leominster has been a representative the past five years, and last fall was candidate for Congress. In 1897 he was secretary of the Democratic state central committee, and for 10 years was chairman of the Leominster Democratic town committee.

Joseph J. O'Connor of Lowell was a representative in 1895-'96, and previously had served in the Lowell common council in 1893-'94. He has been a lawyer since

CHELSEA CHAPTER S. A. R. TO CONVENE IN 126TH MEETING



FRED A. JENKS
Toastmaster at S. A. R. dinner

Fred A. Jenks, vice-president of Old Suffolk chapter, S. A. R. of Chelsea, will act as toastmaster at the one hundred and twenty-sixth meeting of that chapter at the Boston City Club this evening. The speakers will be Edwin S. Crandon, formerly of this city, and president of the state society, S. A. R.; Guy Ham of Boston, Edward E. Willard, mayor of Chelsea; the Rev. R. Perry Bush, D. D. and others. Mr. Jenks is a Mayflower descendant and superintendent of the rope walk at the navy yard.

BILL ASKS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF COUNTY COURTS

A bill for the consolidation of all the municipal and district courts of Suffolk county was filed at the State House yesterday by Daniel T. O'Connell to carry out recommendations made by the inferior court commission last year.

The official tenure of office of the commission expired when the report was made last year and the new bill is presented by Mr. O'Connell as an individual.

The bill provides that the municipal and district courts become branch courts of the present "central" municipal court. Sessions would be held in the district courts as at present, but the judges, instead of sitting continuously at the courts to which they should be assigned, would follow the circuit plan of the superior court.

The consolidation would also bring under central office all the clerks, probation officers and court officers. The bill provides for the retention in office of these officials.

1897. Last summer he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention.

James H. Malone of Chelsea was mayor of that city last year. He served on the Chelsea school committee, and when the board of control came into power in 1908 it picked him as one of the five men for the school committee.

Joseph H. O'Neil of Boston was president of the Federal Trust Company. He has served as congressman and several times has been considered as a candidate for mayor of Boston.

James F. Powers of Boston served as representative in 1908-'09 and again last year. Three years he served on the ward 3 ward committee.

STEEL IS THE TOPIC AS FIRST WEEK OF TARIFF HEARING ENDS

WASHINGTON—Leading members of the House ways and means committee, including Chairman Underwood, expressed their satisfaction today over the progress made this week in discussing the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law preparatory to preparing a downward revision bill for introduction at the extra session in March.

The committee heard arguments Friday from representatives of stock manufacturing and producing interests—printing presses, the zinc industry of the Rocky mountains and the Joplin fields, the wooden screw manufacturers, of which the American Screw Company controlled 40 or 45 per cent, and the \$40,000,000 output of machine tools and numerous other products—presenting a virtually solid front against revision of the present tariff rates.

Henry D. Sharpe of Providence, representing the Brown & Sharpe Company, whose machine tool products alone aggregate \$3,000,000 a year, wanted the tariff on machine tools kept as at present, but failing that said he would propose putting machine tools in a "basket" clause of "all other kinds of machines" which might run about 25 per cent.

William G. Smythe of the American Screw Company pictured the German manufacturer as rubbing his hands with delight at the prospect of the removal of the duty on machine tools.

Manufacturers and machinists were aligned in protest against shifting printing presses from a 30 per cent ad valorem tariff to the free list. Hugh V. Reilly of Newark, N. J., representing the International Association of Machinists' Unions in that state, joined with James E. Bennett of New York city, spokesman for 22 printing press manufacturers, in representing that a tariff reduction would injure the workingman.

Other witnesses were George W. Cook of Denver, representing the zinc and lead industry of Colorado; Otto Ruhl of Joplin, Mo.; H. F. Samuels of Wallace, Ia., speaking for the Coeur d'Alene zinc industry; Albert S. Waitzfelder of New York, who appealed for retention of the tariff of 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem on tinclad braids and similar products, and Wallace L. Pond of Providence, who urged retention of the present graduating tariff on files.

JOHN T. SHEA SAID TO OWE CITY BILL

Cambridge park commission gave a hearing last night on a complaint against John T. Shea, one of its own members, by the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, that the city had not been paid for work and material put on its lawn at Fresh Pond parkway. Mr. Shea was then a member of the playground commission. After an executive session the board found no evidence of wrongdoing, but that Mr. Shea is indebted to the department for \$9.31 for work performed and material furnished. It censures Superintendent Donnelly for not sending a bill.

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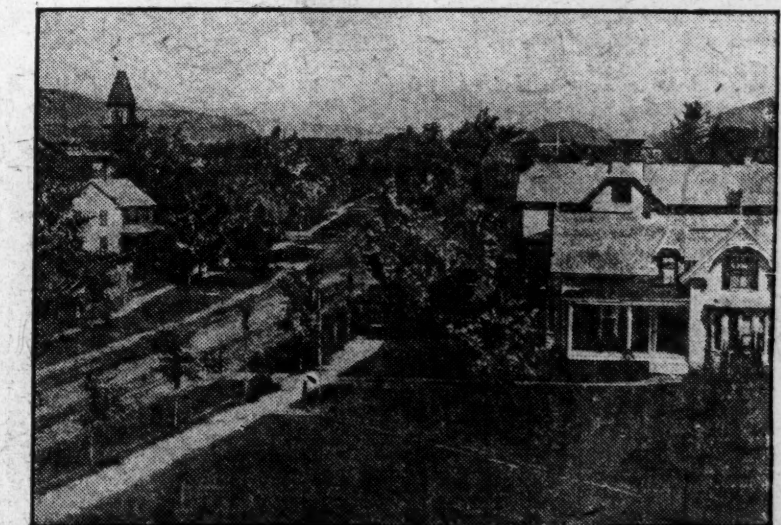
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BOSTON WOMAN IN CONGRESS INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly of Boston gave the results of her personal inspection of the canning factories in west New York state before the House committee on rules today.

The committee is considering the resolution introduced by Representative Alfred G. Allen of Ohio, calling for a congressional inquiry into canning methods. Miss O'Reilly urged the need of such an investigation.

NORTH CONWAY A POPULAR WHITE MOUNTAIN RESORT



Main street in New Hampshire town where increasing number of people from outside the state pass the summers

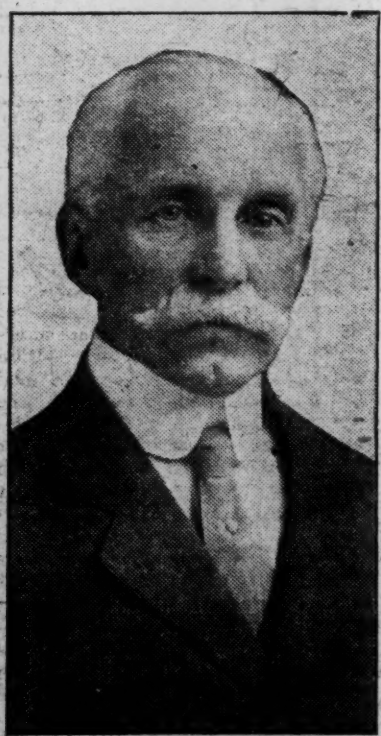
NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—The citizens of North Conway, proudly showing the delighted tourist the summer glories of this resort in the White mountains, has half his story told for him by the magnificence of Mt. Washington in the background. Remembering the changing delights of hues and the mixing of colors on the immense mountain palettes around him, the enthusiastic guide is apt to claim that the only unchanging and fixed thing in North Conway is the rock ledge from which the broad, handsome thoroughfares have been constructed.

Certainly the increasing flow of citizens of the summer has one element of permanence, however, in that North Conway is winning a devoted enthusiastic following which thinks in winter of North Conway and in summer thinks in North Conway. The excellent accommodation, six good hotels and many comfortable boarding houses cannot be called unchanging either in one sense, for each has its ideals of good management which it strives for and each aims to win and hold more tourists every succeeding year.

In the picture Main street is seen, looking north. The building on the left with the tower and flying flag is the Hotel Kearsarge. The second house on the right is Kearsarge hall, a boarding house.

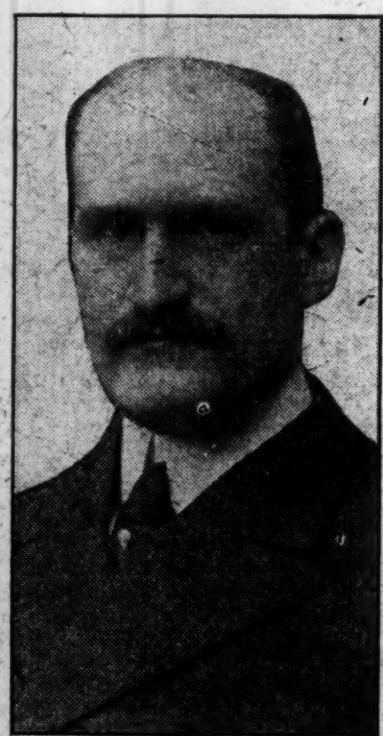
LEADING BANKER AND MERCHANT

Philadelphia, Pa.



(Copyright by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, 1911.)
E. T. STOTESBURY

Distinctly the foremost personality in banking circles of Philadelphia, Edward T. Stotesbury is yet a citizen so closely and influentially identified with so many other of the municipal interests that one would hesitate to rank him as financial man only. He has, however, spent 40 years in the house of Drexel & Co., the representative of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in this field; and figures as well in practically all of local enterprises connected with the name of Morgan—the Lehigh Valley and Schuylkill Valley railways, the Cambria and Pennsylvania Steel companies, and some half dozen trust companies and national banks. Mr. Stotesbury has done more for grand opera in Philadelphia than any other one man, is a consistent supporter of all that is best in its art world, and his name is sure to be found with those upholding any public improvements or political betterments developing in Philadelphia.



(Copyright by Phillips, Philadelphia, 1910.)
M. L. CLOTHIER

Morris Lewis Clothier is an outstanding figure in Philadelphia's commercial and financial worlds. For nearly a score of years a partner in the big "department store" business of Strawbridge & Clothier, he is also a director of the Girard and Franklin National banks, of the Commercial Trust Company, Seaboard Steel Casting Company and the "U. G. L."—by which designation the Quaker city knows its extensive and powerful United Gas Improvement Company. A graduate of Swarthmore College, Mr. Clothier has been closely identified with its growth and progress since his graduation in 1890, while he has as well spent largely of his time and given generously of his wealth to the advancement of the University of Pennsylvania.

TOWN SEEKS NORMAL SCHOOL

CONCORDIA, Kan.—Senator A. B. Carney of this city will introduce a bill in the Legislature to establish a state normal school here.

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

OUTLOOK FOR BOND MARKET THIS YEAR IS NOT CLEAR

Prices Are Lower and Business Still Quiet in High Grade Issues—Railroad Companies Not in Good Position to Borrow Money at Present

NEW YORK—The bond market outlook of the present year is not at all clear, and those predictions that are being made for it are in nearly every case qualified to such an extent that the average man has no accurate idea of what the present year should bring forth. That last year was not a highly profitable one for bond dealers need not be told; for bonds offering a high rate of return there was at all times a good demand. But for high class bonds offering safety with a moderate income return there was at no time much inquiry and the result was that railroads having financing to accomplish were compelled to resort again to the expensive short term notes.

That the railroads had looked forward to 1913, hopeful that this year would bring a change in conditions in the world's capital markets so that financing could again be accomplished on terms that were keeping with what the companies had to offer, is well recognized; but that there has been no such change as had been desired is quite evident, not only from the existing dullness of the bond market but also from the action of several railroads lately in refunding maturing short-term notes with new issues, of notes at terms of 5½ per cent or thereabouts. Further than that, the evidence that there has not come the desired change lies in the prices that are quoted at this time for high-grade bonds in the open market. Declines of from one to three points from a year ago are shown all through the list.

If anything, the bond market would seem now to be in a more unfavorable position than it was at the opening of last year. Not only are the prices quoted for bonds lower, indicating a demand from capital for a greater return, but the bond market itself is duller, indicating a decided lack of interest on the part of the investing public and investing institutions even at prices that are current. A measure of the year's depression in the bond market may be obtained from a comparison of the stock exchange sales of bonds in the single month of December. Those sales were \$42,400,000. In 1911 the December sales of bonds on the stock exchange were \$87,500,000; in December, 1908 they were \$163,700,000.

The high record of stock exchange sales of bonds was in November, 1904, with a total of \$216,800,000; measuring the sales of last month against that month shows a startling decline. Of course it is manifestly unfair to compare a month's total with the highest month on record and from that comparison draw inferences. But one does not need to take the highest month on record; comparison of the December total with other months of 1912 indicates that the closing month of the year was the lightest in the matter of bond sales, saving only November, of the year. Compared with every month last year the December sales showed a heavy loss, and of all recent years, only one contained more than one month in which total bond sales on the stock exchange were smaller in volume than in December. That year was 1910. Following is a comparison of the monthly sales of bonds on the stock exchange for the year 1912, compared with the monthly sales of the two preceding years:

	1912	1911	1910
Dec.	\$41,461,000	\$87,541,000	\$151,914,000
Nov.	\$38,513,000	\$4,370,000	\$42,331,000
Oct.	\$46,879,000	\$4,346,000	\$67,724,000
Sept.	\$45,390,000	\$6,545,000	\$6,114,000
Aug.	\$5,207,000	\$7,849,000	\$1,307,000
July	\$2,988,000	\$6,807,000	\$9,301,000
June	\$45,881,000	\$2,273,000	\$48,303,000
May	\$6,517,000	\$1,565,000	\$1,580,000
April	\$5,100,000	\$5,469,000	\$1,755,000
March	\$6,527,000	\$4,105,000	\$7,824,000
Feb.	\$1,373,000	\$7,235,000	\$4,128,000
Jan.	\$10,261,000	\$1,773,000	\$6,326,000

Total \$690,670,000 \$888,941,000 \$645,703,000

Why are the railroads not now in a position to borrow money? That is a question which has two answers; first, the inability of the railroads to offer the return on capital that capital now demands; second, the strain that is being exerted on capital in every market of the world. To take the last consideration first, it is an acknowledged fact that the panic of 1907 did not bring a readjustment in the supply of capital that panics of other eras have done.

After the panic of 1893, for instance, there was a long period of liquidation and readjustment, which extended over a period of nearly five years, and which placed the market in a position that made possible the great promotion period which dated from 1899 to 1904. The period of liquidation and readjustment that came in 1904 made possible the great boom of 1905 and 1906, but the panic of 1907 and its attendant period of liquidation and readjustment have not been followed by any permanent change in the capital market. For if a railroad desires to borrow today, it can not find a demand for its securities unless it offers them at a prohibitive discount, or else offers them to yield 5 or 6 per cent.

Five years after the panic of 1890 no such rates were necessary to attract capital. It has been ventured that the period of recovery from the panic of 1907 was not sufficiently extended; that the "sunshine movement" of 1908 and the boom of 1909 were ill-advised and prevented lasting good coming out of the 1907 lesson. Be that as it may, there is no questioning the unfavorable position in which the capital market has emerged from the year 1912 and entered upon the year 1913.

Still, in this connection it may be that

the appearance of stringency is deceptive—that it is not so much the market for capital that is strained as it is the market for money. There is a vast difference between the two, and if it develops that the market for capital has been going through a quiet period of liquidation during the past few months, then it may be that the bond market will be the first to reflect it in the near future. Though the money market has shown signs of evident strain during the past three months both here and abroad, there are indications that new industries have not been promoted so extensively, and that the calls for funds for permanent investment have not been so pronounced as before.

Compilations made by representative journals have shown a marked falling off in the amount of capital invested in railroad enterprise, and though at the same time they show that there has been a large increase in the amount of capital directed toward new industrial undertakings, that capital does not represent so much permanent investment as it does speculative. The slowing down of industry abroad since the outbreak of the Balkan war has released a portion of the capital that was tied up in the early part of the year, but up to the present time this release has not reflected itself in a lowering of the rates of interest charged in the European markets. On the contrary there was actual hardening, incident to the year-end settlements.

The following month should show, however, how far there has been a release of capital here and abroad and how far, if there has been any such release, that will have influence on rates that are to be paid by railroads and other corporations that are desirous of enlarging their activities.

MORE ACTIVITY IN PRINT CLOTH AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER—There has been an increased activity in the print cloth market here. Buyers are getting through with stock-taking and back into the market. Sales amounted to 115,000 pieces, about double those of previous week. The demand was usually for goods for quick delivery and the trading in small lots. Fifty thousand pieces sold were spots. Goods sold were almost entirely odd counts, both wide and narrow goods being in demand. Twenty-seven inch, 64x90s, made outside, were sold here at 3½ cents, but local made goods have held firm at 3 13-16 cents.

A few small lots of wide odds, accumulated for want of an immediate demand, were sold at concessions not exceeding 1-16 cent. The continued high price of cotton supports manufacturers in resisting reductions. Fine goods, which are mostly sold in outside markets, show little improvement as yet in either demand or prices.

Quotations of print cloth yarn standard goods are as follows: 28-inch 64x 64s, 4 1-16 cents; nominal, 28-inch, 4x 90s, 3 15-16 cents; 27-inch, 64x90s, 3 13-16 cents; 27-inch, 56x90s, 3½ cents; 27-inch, 56x82s, 3½ cents; 38½-inch, 64x 64s, 5½ cents; 39-inch, 68-72s, 6 cents.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Antwerp Lighting	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Bay State Gas	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston City	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Butte Central	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Calaveras	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Consolidated Arizona	50c	44c	44c
Eagle Bluebell	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
First National Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Goldfield Consolidated	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Houghton	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Keweenaw	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
Lion Hill	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4
Majestic	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
May	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Mexican Metals	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Nevada Douglas	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ohio Copper	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Oneco	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Raven	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Smoky	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
South Lake	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Stewart	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
United Verde Ex.	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Utah Metal	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 63½c, unchanged. Mexican dollars 49c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver quiet; 29 5-16d, unchanged.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
July	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
Sept.	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 3/4
May	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4
July	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 3/4
Sept.	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4
Oct.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Nov.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Dec.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 3/4
Jan.	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 3/4
Feb.	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4
Mar.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
Apr.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 11)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Appleton, Wis.—J. L. Wolf; U. S. Athens, Ga.—Louis Finkenstein, of Johnson Shoe Co.; Brewster. Baltimore, Md.—J. G. Koehlerschmidt; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—Moses Daniels of R. Jandorf & Co.; Adams. Baltimore, Md.—Robert E. Tubman and G. L. Tubman; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; B. A. A. Exeter st. Buffalo, N. Y.—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farham Co.; Adams. Butler, Pa.—P. W. Ruff; U. S.

Charlotte, N. C.—C. K. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour. Charleston, S. C.—E. K. Marshall of Brown, Evans & Co.; Brunas.

Charleston, W. Va.—R. P. Alderson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—R. Senheimer of Senheimer, Bach & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Thorndike & Co.; Chicago, Ill.—D. F. McIntosh of D. N. Holden; Brew.

Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthrie, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st. Chicago, Ill.—E. Epstein of Mandell Bros.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Chicago, Ill.—H. C. Dornmuller of Dornmuller & Paus; Copley Plaza.

Chicago, Ill.—J. C. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; Copley Plaza. Chicago, Ill.—Phil Karl and H. Masseler of Montgomery, Ward & Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—T. A. Keating of Sidwell de Windt Shoe Co.; Essex. Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Kussion of Smith, Kussion Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Brothers; Copley Plaza. Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Werne of H. C. Werner Shoe Co.; Tour.

Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Graham of Graham Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. Detroit, Mich.—A. W. Robinson; U. S.

Duluth, Minn.—G. L. Hargraves of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S. Fremont, Mich.—A. M. Bode and J. H. Enfield. Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Mr. Lehman of Indiana Rubber Co.; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox. Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Hirth Krause & Co.; U. S.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. J. Logie and G. Kalmbach of Ringold Kalmbach & Logie; Huntington, W. Va.—J. K. Newbury of Huntington Shoe Co.; U. S.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles Porter of Block & Co.; Adams. Indianapolis, Ind.—C. J. Selph of Pettis Dry Goods Co.; Brews.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza. Keokuk, Ia.—A. G. Larson of Bode Larson Shoe Company; U. S.

Louisville, Ky.—J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.; Copley Plaza. Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Brew.

Louisville, Ky.—W. M. Perkins of Bra Rock Dry Goods Company; U. S. Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcott of Mammoth Shoe Co.; Essex.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Siewart Daves Shoe Co.; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour. Macon, Ga.—G. J. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Co.; Touraine.

Memphis, Tenn.—R. F. Stanton; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of John Gerber Co.; Essex. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beal, Torrey & Co.; U. S.

Milwaukee, Minn.—S. J. Pentler; U. S. Montgomery, Ala.—J. H. L. Pitts and W. and J. L. Pitts of Pitts & Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.

Nashville, Tenn.—Byrd Murray of Murray & Co.; Brunas. New Bern, N. C.—C. M. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.

New Orleans, La.—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Sons; Lenox. New Orleans, La.—J. F. Martinez of J. F. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.

Oskosh, Wis.—O. A. Haase; U. S. Pensacola, Fla.—N. G. Ford; Brew. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. A. De Pue; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Weimer and J. Harris of Felmer, Wright & Watkins; 135 Lincoln st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of G. H. Venter & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—F. H. Jentzer; U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Henry Bell and Henry Bell, Jr. of Bell, Bell & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—W. A. Ickler of N. Sneltenberg & Co.; Adams.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. N. Wagner of Wagner Bros.; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—H. J. Lang of Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamilton; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—J. Colan; U. S.

Ponce, P. R.—M. Covas; U. S. Portland, Ore.—Chas. Lobau of Olds, Wortman & King.

Portland, Ore.—Morris Goodman of Portland Brothers Shoe Company; Parker's.

Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Essex. Portsmouth, O.—E. T. Purcell of Tracy Purcell Shoe Co.; Essex.

Portsmouth, O.—S. Gordon of Gordon Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—L. Strauss of Fleischer & Grissel; Lenox.

Reno, Va.—L. E. Brand of Brand Shoe Company; Copley Plaza. Rochester, N. Y.—J. H. Hann; Essex.

Rochester, N. Y.—G. H. Miers of Superba Shoe Co.; Essex. Rochester, N. Y.—E. Thing and F. A. Meservy of L. P. Ross.

Rochester, N. Y.—W. Smith; U. S. Rockford, Ill.—A. I. Gardner; U. S.

Savannah, Ga.—S. McDougald of A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—J. M. Tenko of Tenko Shoe Co.; U. S.

Scranton, Pa.—M. Davidson; Copley Plaza. Shelby, Wm.—O. Jung; U. S.

Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Joseph, Mo.—Mr. Meadows of Withing Hill Harlow Shoe Company; Parker's.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swartz and A. M. Hart of Westheimer Swartz Shoe Co.; Lenox.

St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaller of Vinsonhaller Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis, Mo.—J. H. Robler of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—Lester Friedman of Friedman Shelby Shoe Co. Syracuse, N. Y.—D. J. Cameron of W. J. Hamilton; Essex.

Toledo, O.—J. E. Cummins of R. H. Lane & Co.; U. S. Toledo, O.—J. E. Alinsworth and W. T. Bailey of Alinsworth & Co.; Brew.

Utica, N. Y.—H. D. and B. C. Burd of Burd & Fitzgerald; Tour. York, Pa.—E. Reiberg, Jr. of E. Reiberg & Co.; U. S.

Washington, D. C.—J. G. Splitter of Saks & Co.; U. S. Wheeling, W. Va.—W. F. Parr of J. L. Leckie Shoe Co.; Adams.

Wichita, Kan.—W. B. Williams; U. S. Wichita, Kan.—W. B. Adams; U. S.

SHOE SALESMEN

AT THE UNITED STATES HOTEL. Conway, Mass.—C. F. De Wolfe of C. F. De Wolfe & Co.

Amesbury, Mass.—C. A. Cossaboom of Finnelly & Cossaboom.

North Adams, Mass.—W. J. Davis of Wall Bros. & Spector.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—C. H. Daniels of Krieger Shoe Co.

Haverhill, Mass.—Thomas Doherty of A. J. Merrill & Co.

North Adams, Mass.—J. T. Mulcare of Webber Bros.

Hagerstown, Md.—R. L. Campbell of the Hagerstown Legging Co.

Nashville, Tenn.—C. C. Tuckett of Tennessee Shoe Mfg. Co.

Lynn, Mass.—A. La Bonte of A. M. Creighton.

Auburn, Me.—G. E. Small of Lunn & Sweet Shoe Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Me.—G. A. Hawkes of the G. A. Hawkes Shoe Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. V. Dunning of Kirk-Dunning Co.

Lebanon, O.—E. H. Elbinger of the Elbinger-Meis Shoe Mfg. Co.

Rockland, Mass.—W. P. Francis and F. U. Smith of the Emerson Shoe.

Mass.—C. C. Trevett of Trevett & Barry.

Little Falls, N. Y.—W. K. Urquhart of Little Falls Shoe Co.

Beverly, Mass.—F. K. Ewing of Ewing Bros.

New York, Mass.—L. E. Wood of Burnham Shoe Co.

Dover, N. H.—W. C. Hartford of O. A. Lynde & Co.

Lynn, Mass.—W. F. Crooker of Merrill, Potter & Co.

Brookline, Mass.—J. T. Newcomb of Newcomb Anderson Shoe Co.

Brookline, Mass.—H. M. Hamilton of Beverly, Mass.—N. Violette of The Baker Shoe.

C. Livingston. Portland, Me.—F. D. Sterling of Portland Shoe Mfg. Co.

Chicago, Ill.—E. A. Fargo of Fargo & Phelps.

Cincinnati, O.—Arthur Knabe of Hogan Hannibal, Mo.—John Logan of The Bluff Shoe Co.

Cincinnati, O.—J. W. Wichgar of Cincinnati Shoe Company.

Albany, N. Y.—J. H. Burger of Allen-town Shoe Mfg. Co.

Dolgeville, N. Y.—H. I. Patrie of Dolgeville Shoe Co.

Pittsfield, N. H.—F. P. Green of Pittsfield Shoe Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—G. H. Shottliffe of Grand Rapids Shoe Co.

Cincinnati, O.—L. B. Cahill of the Cahill Shoe Co.

Little Falls, N. Y.—P. H. Burrows of Little Falls Shoe Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—H. L. Nunn of Nunn & Brush Shoe Co.

New York City—J. Daetsch of the Stewart & Son.

Rochester, N. Y.—F. Salzer of the Rochester Shoe Co.

Haverhill, Mass.—L. E. McNamara of the L. E. McNamara Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—E. Eby of Eby Shoe Co.

Kennett Square, Pa.—George B. Scarlett of Fibre Specialty Co.

New York City—L. Spahn of Bleifeld & Millersburg, Pa.—F. S. Woodruff of Johnson Baillie Shoe Co.

Spring, Pa.—F. Zuber of the Crescent Shoe Co.

Blidford, Me.—F. E. Merrill of Hodgdon & Son.

Norridgewick, Me.—C. O. Normandy of the Mutual Shoemakers.

Wichita, Kan.—E. P. Cook of McNeill Last Company.

Rochester, N. Y.—William Heiber of William Heiber & Son.

Salem, Mass.—N. Buechel of Backard, Minston & Brooks.

Brookline, Mass.—E. P. Reynolds of Condon Bros. Shoe Co.

Worcester, Mass.—W. A. Sweet of Bickford & Sweet.

AT THE HOTEL ESSEX. Cincinnati, O.—A. Ramsfelder of Ramsfelder, Erick Co.

London, Mass.—Emma Phillips. Lynn—Robert Spinnott of A. Fisher & Son.

Rochester, N. Y.—Charles S. Hahn of Hahn & Rampe Co.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SAMUEL SEAT CASE IN ENGLAND WILL GO TO PRIVY COUNCIL

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—The decision of the select committee appointed by the ministry to decide as to whether Sir Stuart Samuel's seat, in Whitechapel, has become vacant, owing to his firm having been employed to buy silver for the Indian government, has issued a unanimous report, in which a recommendation has been made that the case should be referred to the judicial committee of the privy council.

This was one of the proposals originally made in the House, and rejected by the cabinet. It is not a very desirable one, and will entail a certain delay, but it is, at any rate, better than a committee constituted necessarily on party lines. Probably, if Sir Stuart Samuel had at once resigned his seat, he would have been returned again without question. As it is, he has not increased his chances, if he is forced to resign, though his seat should be a safe one in any case.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS OF BRITAIN PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first lord of the admiralty attended a distribution of prizes of the London division of the royal naval volunteer reserves recently.

In his address to the men Mr. Churchill, after paying tribute to their quality and efficiency, said that besides training in seamanship and a thorough knowledge of the profession of arms, the great qualities of earnestness and resolution in the carrying out of their work were indispensable. In the royal naval volunteer reserve the navy had a very valuable force, which it was the duty and intention of the admiralty to use, and to use, if the need should arise, in the very front line.

A great part of the work of the past year in the navy, continued Mr. Churchill, had been devoted to securing the swiftest possible mobilization of the largest number of ships. It was therefore the duty of every sailor to practise the habit of being instantly ready on call. Mr. Churchill congratulated Commander Guinness and his officers on the remarkable results which they had obtained and which, he believed, excellent as they were, were general in the other volunteer reserve divisions throughout the country.

GAIN BY RAILWAY STRIKE CLAIMED

(Special to the Monitor)

WREXHAM, North Wales—J. H. Thomas M. P., in a speech to railwaymen at Wrexham recently, denied emphatically the assertion which was often made that the men did not obtain anything by the railway strike of last year.

He said that no efforts of the men for 40 years past had brought such advantages as had accrued to them from the new conciliation machinery which had been set in motion. Of course they had not gained all they were going forward to obtain, but they were gaining steadily. This year was marked by the fact that they had shown Parliament that they would no longer submit to any act of intimidation or victimization.

With regard to this subject, he was glad to be able to say that the conditions now were much improved to what they were a few years ago. In reference to the report issued by Colonel Yorke on the Ditton railway accident, Mr. Thomas said that what the railwaymen and locomotive men really wanted in the matter of learning the road, was that there should be absolute uniformity on all railway systems; at present every company adopted some different method. Mr. Thomas advocated the appointment of a commission or departmental committee to consider the whole question and weigh carefully any system which might be proposed.

JEAN BART'S TRIALS DEFERRED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It was found necessary to postpone the trials of the Jean Bart, which had been arranged to take place at a recent date. The trials were in connection with the testing of some new steam pipes with which the vessel had been fitted. It was discovered, however, that the pipes had been perforated in several places, thus rendering it impossible to carry out the required tests until repairs had been effected.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The passenger steamer Cleveland, with over 100 American tourists on board, arrived at the mouth of the river Hooghly recently, and as she is too large a vessel to bring up the river the passengers were conveyed to Calcutta by launch. Only about a hundred remained in Calcutta, the others proceeding either to Darjiling or Benares. The Cleveland resumed her voyage to the far east four days later.

COMMONS SWAYED BY GLADSTONE ADDRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—One of the most interesting figures in the present Parliament is that of the new member for Kilmarnock Burghs, W. G. C. Gladstone. He has only been a few weeks in the House, and yet he is credited with having done something which has been done so seldom that the practical impossibility of it has come to be regarded as a Parliamentary superstition.

More than half a century ago, Macaulay succeeded in changing the opinion of the House by a single speech. That change, however, was effected over a question, the Copyright Act, which was not a burning one politically, and Macaulay was one of the leading Englishmen of his day, with a great Parliamentary, political, and literary reputation. Mr. Gladstone, standing up a week or so ago in the House of Commons, in which party spirit has developed to a most regrettable extent, succeeded in reducing the normal government majority to a perilous extent, on a burning political issue.

As a result of his action, the government has made certain concessions with respect to the Welsh church, which has aroused positive anger amongst the Welsh Disestablishers. This is a great feat for so young a member, and the success was gained, not by any particular eloquence, but by the power which is always generated by sincere conviction. There was no passionate oratory in the words, but there was a sudden return to the old Gladstone traditions, delivered almost without consciousness of what was being effected, and yet with the persuasiveness of a man who, so far as he is himself concerned, is certain that he is right.

For the future, Mr. Gladstone's career



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W. G. C. GLADSTONE, M. P.

will be watched with much greater interest than before. When he rose to make the speech, he was simply the grandson of his grandfather. When he sat down, he was a man whom it was felt, if he lived up to the promise of that speech, was destined to make his mark in the House.

WAR PREVENTION IS THEME OF THEODORE MARBURG IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The annual banquet of the American university men in France has just been held, the guest of honor being Theodore Marburg, the American minister to Belgium, and a noted economist. Mr. Marburg is a trustee of Johns Hopkins University at which he was educated. He also studied at Oxford, at the Paris school of political science and at Heidelberg. Many notable men were present.

In the course of the evening Mr. Marburg made an important speech on the "New Institutions for Preventing War." He said that the aim which practical men should set before them in seeking to suppress war was not a confederacy or universal state, but a better organization of the society of nations.

The present method of settling disputes by war was unintelligent. Both statesmen and the masses recognized this, and were ready to abandon it as soon as substitutes were provided. Tiresias against war and peace propaganda as such were helpful but did not carry us very far. The movement which was really promising was the one to set up new institutions which would provide for settling international disputes peaceably, and would raise an "international question mark" whenever nations were inclined to war.

Diplomacy aided by general arbitration treaties, the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague, the commission in inquiry, mediation, and conciliation were institutions which had already functioned.

VALUE OF BRITISH ENVOY'S SERVICES SEEN BY SPAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The Franco-Spanish treaty relating to Morocco, which has been in the process of negotiation for considerably over a year has at length been finally approved by the Senate. Senor Garcia Prieto, the minister for foreign affairs, who has taken such a prominent part in the negotiations, speaking in the debate, stated that the negotiations had prevented a rupture and had facilitated the conclusion of an agreement. He added that the tact and discretion which Sir Maurice de Bunsen had displayed at the four meetings at which he was present were worthy of the highest praise.

INDIA'S OCTOBER TRADE INCREASED

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—The returns which have been issued of the foreign seaborne trade of India for October last, show an increase of Rs.1,775,000 in imports, and an advance of Rs.33,800,000 in exports of Indian merchandise.

The statistics with regard to coal are of interest, for while there was a decrease of nearly Rs.100,000 in the value of the exports of coal from India, imports of coal increased by Rs.775,000. An explanation that has been offered with regard to the latter is the congestion of the railways between the Bengal coal fields and the chief consuming centers.

Among the imports there was a falling off both in sugar and in oils, while among the exports wheat, barley, rice and jute all showed considerable advances.

MONEY OF GERMAN PEOPLE HAS FLOWED INTO AVIATION FUND

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The national donation fund for the promotion of aviation in Germany has just been closed with results far above the most sanguine expectations. A sum of 7,250,000 marks has been voluntarily contributed since the end of April, when the idea of appeal to the nation was originated by Prince Heinrich, who is an enthusiastic aviator.

Subscription lists were to be found in all the leading banks, and donations were received in the aeronautic clubs and the editorial department of the Flugsport, the principal aviation paper, and all classes of the people responded willingly to the call. Prussia heads the list with 3,890,000 marks, of which 411,000 were collected in Berlin. Then comes Bavaria with 187,419 and Saxony with 96,000 marks.

Every state and town throughout the country contributed some portion of the fund and the donations of the Germans abroad amounted to 217,878 marks. The difficult question now arises as to how to make the best possible use of the money.

Prince Heinrich took the chair at the first meeting of the board of trustees held in the Reichstag recently and expressed his heartiest thanks to the nation for responding so unanimously and generously to his appeal. The board of trustees comprises 50 well-known men, a number of whom have been specially selected by the imperial chancellor. Count Posadowsky, former minister of state, is president of the business committee, which is composed of 12 competent men, including Dr. Levald, director of a ministerial department, the eminent aeronautic engineer, Geheimrat Hergesell, and Herr Euler, Germany's first certificated aeroplane pilot, and teacher of Prince Heinrich.

The surprising result of the national appeal is considered most gratifying as another proof of the manner in which the German people respond to anything that touches their patriotic sentiments. It is a repetition of the enthusiastic movement on behalf of Count Zeppelin when the great airship was destroyed four years ago.

CHANGING OF ART VALUES IS SEEN IN ROUART SALE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The sensational prices realized at the Rouart sale for the pictures of Degas show very plainly the present tendency among French collectors to abandon the purchasing of old masters for the purpose of acquiring the art of a century ago. The collectors of America are moving in the same direction, following no doubt the example set them in Paris.

Another feature of the sale is the rise in favor of Corot's early paintings, his figure subjects and the simpler landscapes executed in the days before he became so prominent a figure in the world of art. The later phases of his work, which became slightly mannered, although always beautiful, are not today finding so many purchasers or fetching the highest prices. Later the "Villa d'Este" carried a price of £4884 which made a record for his early painting.

The rise in prices for Corot's figure pictures of late years has been perfectly amazing. Take the "Femme à la Perle" as an instance, which four and a half years ago at the Dollfus sale mounted in price to £2000. Considering some of the enormous sums realized at the Rouart sale for his landscapes is also an interesting process. In 1875 £26 was paid for "Jeune Femme en Robe Rose." Today it has changed hands at £1144. Two other remarkable rises are £1628 for "La Source," as against £15 8s. in 1875, and the "Un Lac de l'Oberland," £1012, as against £13 4s. on the former occasion.

NEW BOURSE LAW IN ITALY OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME—The government bill regulating transactions on the bourse and raising the security to be deposited with the government by members of the stock exchange from £800 to £4000 is arousing much opposition and comment throughout the country. A speech delivered by Mr. Giolitti recently on the subject of the Italian bourse has caused such indignation in stock exchanges in Italy as to lead to their temporary closure.

In Milan a meeting of borsisti passed a resolution condemning the action of the government, whilst Genoa has sent delegates to Rome to remonstrate with the government. The new measure has much to recommend it as it will raise the Italian credit in the world's money markets.

C. T. STUDD FOR AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—C. T. Studd, the well-known Etionian cricketer and missionary, is starting shortly for a new work in the heart of Africa in company with three young Cambridge men.

KING GEORGE SEEKS NEW SITE FOR MEMORIAL TO HIS FATHER



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Proposed Carlton House site for King Edward VII. memorial, with Guards memorial in foreground and equestrian statue of Napier of Magdala in center

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A special meeting of the general committee of the King Edward memorial fund was called to consider a letter dated from Buckingham palace addressed to Sir Vezey Strong, the chairman, by Lord Stamfordham on behalf of the King, with reference to the site provisionally selected for the erection of a statue to King Edward.

King George, it declares, is reluctant to raise the question again, and appreciates the trouble already taken and the many difficulties overcome in dealing with it. But on further examination of the proposed site at the Piccadilly end of the grass walk, the King feels the disadvantages, which it presents, both as to artistic treatment and otherwise, and if it is not too late, considers the question worthy of reconsideration. The King would dislike nothing more than the thought that the position chosen for the memorial in the capital of the empire should give rise to adverse criticism, and remembers that one of the alternative sites which had been proposed was that of the open space between Pall Mall and the Duke of York's column.

To this site the King declared himself to be more favorably inclined. It would not be open to the objections raised against other sites which entail the erection of a big pile of statuary in either the Green park or St. James park, and is likely to be received by the public with universal satisfaction.

The open space, now proposed, is bounded by Pall Mall, the Athenaeum and United Service Clubs, the Duke of York column and the steps beneath which lead downwards to St. James park. Carlton house the home of Frederick Prince of Wales once stood here, and here George IV, before he was king, lived for some time. The associations are, therefore, royal. The principal point, however, in favor of the choice is that the position, is a commanding one, where the statue could be seen from Piccadilly circus and the lower part of Regent street as it turns towards Pall Mall.

Here, on the site of Carlton house it will interfere with no one's pleasure, depriving none of grass or trees, nor would it be responsible for diverting or congesting traffic, but will be visible from one of the most populous roadways in London, where hundreds of people pass hourly by omnibus, carriage, taxi, or on foot. King Edward would join a noble throng of admirals, field marshals, and generals, of judges, ministers, and bishops, and of men who played a distinguished part in Queen Victoria's and his own reign.

The only drawback to the choice of the Carlton house site is that it compels the removal of the statue of Lord Napier of Magdala, which occupies part of it. Lord Napier can, however, find the congenial companionship of other great Englishmen in Trafalgar square, where statues of General Gordon, and Admiral Nelson are already placed.

COL. LEUCHARS IS ANTI-RACIALIST

(Special to the Monitor)

GREYTOWN, Natal—In the course of a speech delivered to his constituents at Greytown recently Colonel Leuchars, who resigned his appointment as minister of public works owing to his inability to agree with the policy of a restricted imperialism advocated by General Hertzog, said that he entered Parliament to fight against racialism.

He stated, also, that he excused General Hertzog's previous speeches because he had been told on good authority that the general's utterances had not been correctly translated. When, however, he declared on Dec. 8 that he believed in imperialism only insofar as it benefited South Africa, that was the climax. Having informed General Botha of his resignation, the general considered that both their positions were impossible. All the other members of the cabinet, he added, were of the same opinion.

Colonel Leuchars maintained, also, that General Botha was the only man in the country capable of bringing about a fusion of the races.

FINE CLAY DEPOSIT WILL SUPPLY WORKS AT PORT ADELAIDE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The rapid development of the agricultural industry in South Australia during recent years has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in the secondary industries. Each year sees a large increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, and an addition to the number of articles produced within the borders of the state.

For some years past the manufacture of cement and various kinds of pottery has been carried on, and recently a company was formed which proposes to extend existing enterprise in this direction and also to make a number of other commodities. The company, with a capital of £100,000, intends erecting works at Port Adelaide for the manufacture of Portland cement, lime, fibrous ceiling, plaster of paris, bricks, firebricks, roofing and flooring tiles, white and colored glass tiles, insulators, and sanitary ware, and all kinds of refractory goods.

The raw material from which the manufactures are to be made will come from Yorke's peninsula, where the company has almost inexhaustible supplies of gypsum, lime, and freclay of a quality and purity, in the opinion of experts, equal to any found elsewhere in the world. The extent of the deposit of clay, or kaolin, on the company's lease is almost impossible of estimation, and it is stated that from it can be made all those classes of refractory goods which are manufactured by leading English, American, and continental firms, and that with very little treatment it would be also suitable for the manufacture of china.

TERMS OF MEDICAL SOCIETY REFUSED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The government have issued a very definite reply to the alternative policy of the British Medical Association put forward at their meeting recently when it was decided by 182 votes to 21 not to accept the latest terms offered by the chancellor.

The association then proposed that their various divisions should be free to enter into their own arrangements direct with the insured persons or their representatives. To this the government have now replied that they will not accept any such proposals in regard to medical benefit, which would involve the expenditure of public money without adequate public control, and they could not sanction any arrangements which conflict with this fundamental principle.

"The insurance committees," continues the statement, "are proceeding with their arrangements for the formation of panels and with the approval of institutions." In the event of these being inadequate in any area, other provisions will be made for giving medical benefit to all insured persons who require it as from Jan. 15.

This decision of the British Medical Association has resulted in the resignation of several of its most eminent members, who have issued a statement of considerable length setting forth their reasons for their action. The gist of this statement is that they consider the terms offered by the government as sufficiently favorable and that they ought to have been accepted.

AUSTRALIA WANTS AFRICAN OSTRICHES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—There are already several ostrich farms in New South Wales, but as it is believed that parts of the state are peculiarly suitable for the cultivation of the bird, and in order to improve the existing breeds, the New South Wales government has just imported a number of first class birds from South Africa.

At the instance of the New South Wales government the government of Australia has recently approached the South African government with a view to the prohibition of the export of South African ostriches and eggs and Angora goats being removed, so that Australia might be able to improve her flocks and herds, and build up large industries. Hitherto the Union government has persistently refused to allow any concession, but New South Wales hopes that the present representations will result in the lowering of the barrier which has retarded the development of the ostrich and Angora goat industries in Australia.

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THE HOME FORUM

AUTHORS CLUB MAKES MERRY

AT THE twenty-first annual ladies' dinner of the Authors' Club, held at the Hotel Cecil, in London, Walter Emanuel ("Charivari") created considerable amusement by reading "faked" messages purporting to come from well known people who were "unavoidably" prevented from attending. The following are a few of them:

Mrs. Pankhurst—In view of recent pillar box incidents I think it undesirable to meet men of letters.

The Kaiser—Hotel Cecil too small. Cannot possibly come over with smaller guard of honor than two army corps.

Mr. Borden—Thanks; but I do not intend to cross Atlantic again except in something larger than a Canadian canoe. Necessary arrangements now being made. Hope Canada's present will insure empire's future.

Signor Marconi—I consider it an insult to ask me to send you a wire.

In proposing the toast of "The Club Guest" (Lady Sybil Grant) the chairman, H. de Vere Staurope, asked his hearers not to let any political or social movement blind them to the existence of the great movement amidst the women of the

western world, who felt they had not been fairly dealt with, and who were voicing that opinion loudly in the literature of today. Man for the last 10,000 years had insisted on placing woman on a pedestal, not for the purpose of worshipping her, but to keep her out of the way. She was climbing down rapidly, and when she arrived on the floor it would be a good thing for man if she did not place him on a pedestal to keep him out of the way.

Art Is Long

Very few pupils can ever be brought to realize how serious, how long and how difficult the art of singing really is, says Francis Rogers in Musical America. Most of them see no reason why they should not "become stars over night" and therefore select for teacher some one who will promise dazzling and speedy results. They cannot grasp that the triumphs of Sembrich and Caruso are due only in part to natural gifts and that the enduring part of their success is founded on a solid basis of technique and routine, acquired through years of unremitting labor.

Some French Proverbs

Translated specially for the Monitor
CONFUSION reigns where intelligence is not.

Truth never varies.
Evil never comes from a good thing.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

Virtue is medicine for vice.

Wisdom is better than violence.

He lives in peace who magnifies good.

Good results when sought for.

Growing Poinsettias

The poinsettia has come to be associated with the holiday season on account of its vivid scarlet hue. On the west coast of the United States poinsettias are grown in the open and an article in Suburban Life describes the success of a California school teacher who took to growing them for the holiday trade. We read that the secret of making the flowers last is in boiling the stems. They must be boiled for 15 minutes and so in the packing room are rows of stoves with shallow pans in which water is kept boiling; into this boiling water the stems are thrust. As steam spoils the color, racks are built about the pans, which allow the flowers to fall out beyond reach of the heat and steam.

After boiling, the poinsettias are placed in cans of water beside the packers. The stems are wrapped in damp moss and under each blossom is placed a square of tissue paper, split on one side from edge to center, to make way for the stem, and over the blossom goes another piece of tissue. The crates in which they are packed are as big as trunks and when the orders run as high as 5000 a day a day's shipment means a carload.

Long after the fickle public has begun to clamor for the earliest harbingers of spring, the left-over poinsettias are blazing away unheeded on their sunny slope, making a brilliant dash of color in the landscape for the chance passer-by.

BRIDGES OF WESTERN MARYLAND

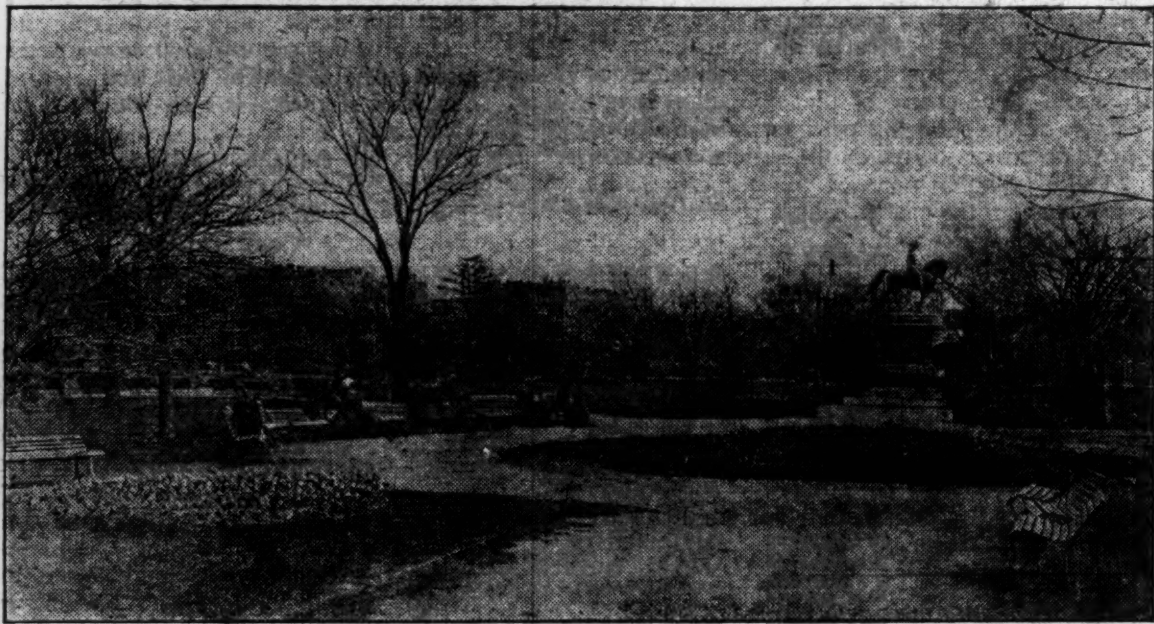
THE Conococheague is a river of western Maryland whose name was at one time a slogan of the politician, who asked sarcastically, "Where is the Conococheague?" Williamsport, the sleepy old town, with ancient, thickset stone houses lower than the level of the street, was under discussion then for the capital city of Maryland, and the name of the calm meandering river became a party cry.

The bridges of the Conococheague are the subject of an illustrated sketch in the Craftsman which shows them as noble structures of stone that sweep on delightful arches across the wide stream, that has stony shallows at the sides speaking of spring freshets from the hills. The chief of these bridges is the famous five arched one that in its primitive wooden age carried a branch of the old national road across the Conococheague. This road is now called the Western pike and motor cars, and buses skim it today where the old time stage coach and the adventurer on horseback were known.

The National road was the first great thoroughfare from east to west in the young United States and connected the seaboard with the wilderness beyond the Alleghanies. A log church stood by this bridge a century and a half ago. The tract on which it was built was called the "Mountain of Wales" and the road itself was then the Washington road. The men of Washington county built the stone bridges, from the native limestone of the region, after the makers of the great road had set the fine stone arches for them. An immense amount of traffic went over the road in those days. Now the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is here, and the slow nosing barge drawn by sturdy mules moves along with its load of produce while the railroad trains sweep the hurried people and their affairs where once the pace of horses was considered high speed.

The bridge at Broadfording—picturesque name—is the favorite appointment and the tract near it was named curiously enough High Germany. The Craftsman writer says: "There is not a house in sight, or any hint of human life except the bridge. Its gentle rise and perfect curves make it a thing of delight, and the reflection of its arches forms perfect circles. Beyond it rise the 'Pine Hills,' noted for their flowers—dogwood, redbud and azaleas in spring, violet and purple asters under the red autumn foliage of oaks and maples."

AFIELD WITH WASHINGTON'S STEED



STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON seems to be riding straight off his pedestal in the Garden and up the Commonwealth Avenue mall. The exit from the Public Garden is at the right of this picture, where Arlington street runs at right angles to Commonwealth. This splendid avenue has a double row of trees on each side of the central walk, shading broad spaces of grass where the children play. Statues of the men famous in Boston stand at intervals down the long mall which sweeps straight out through the Back Bay to Massachusetts Avenue. Beyond here the avenue breaks into a

still wider thoroughfare as it swings over the end of the Fenway and then crosses Beacon street, which until now has been its parallel neighbor two streets off. Commonwealth now meanders round through Brighton. It curves back nearly to Beacon again as it enters the long stretch out through Newton and ends at Norumbega park at the Charles river. It has twice crossed the important thoroughfare named Washington street since it left the spot where the "Father of His Country" stands in the Public Garden. This Washington street is especially interesting. It starts at Brookline Village, as the

old center of the town is still called, and runs northerly across Beacon and Commonwealth in Brookline, around through Brighton and back again southward through several of the Newtons and ends at the further boundary of Wellesley, making an enormous half circle through these suburban places. The other Washington street was the old highway of Boston and still is known as its busiest street, starting from the heart of the city and running straight southwest through Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, past Arnold Arboretum, out through Dedham and on to South Walpole.

BELLS OF SHOREDITCH CHURCH

THE sweetest chimes of any in England are those of the old parish church of Shoreditch; but for the first time in 170 years they were not rung this holiday season. For some time it has been evident that the bells needed a complete overhauling, and for this purpose they will be sent early in the new year to Warner's foundry in Spitalfields. The origin of the Society of Royal Cumberland Youths is closely associated with the bells of Shoreditch. In 1749 the Duke of Cumberland, after quelling a Jacobite rising, passed through London and the London schoolboy ringers went to the church and rang him a welcome. The duke was so charmed at this that he gave the students permission to be known as the Royal Cumberland Youths and presented them with a medalion which is still in the possession of the society. The headquarters of the society are now at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar square. The society includes

several hundred professional bell ringers. In 1784 the Cumberland bell ringers rang a peal of 12,000 changes, treble bob royal, or in other words with 10 bells. The time taken for ringing this peal was 11 hours, a feat never performed by any other organization in England.

Ever Pray

Be not afraid to pray—to pray is right. Pray if thou canst with hope; but ever pray . . . Pray in the darkness if there be no light . . . Every prayer for universal peace! Avail the blessed time to expedite. Whatsoever is good to wish, ask that of heaven . . . Pray to be perfect . . . But if for any wish thou darrest not pray. Then pray to God to cast that wish away.—Hartley Coleridge.

Mortgage Banks

There is no partisan politics in President Taft's plan to organize mortgage banks that will lend money to farmers at low rates of interest, observes the Youths Companion. The recent conference of governors appointed a committee of five to draft a bill for banks of that kind, to be established on a uniform plan in all the states. The governors of two thirds of the states must approve the plan before the legislatures will be asked to consider it.

Gifts should prove their use;
I own the past profuse
Of power each side, perfection every turn;
Should not the heart beat once, "How good to live and learn?"

Not once beat "Praise be Thine!"
I see the whole design,
I, who saw power, shall see Love perfect too.—Browning.

How dull it is to pause, to make an end,
To rust, unburnish'd, not to shine with use,
As though to breathe were life.—Tennyson.

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PERFECT PEACE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN, according to that wonderful fourteenth chapter of St. John's gospel, Christ Jesus said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid," he gave voice to words which will last until all Scriptural law shall have been fulfilled, and God's will is done on the earth as it is in heaven.

Throughout history the call of the human heart has been for peace. Sometimes it has been for peace between nations, sometimes for peace between persons, but more often for peace in individual consciousness. At the present moment the cry is for peace between nations; for true and pure peace, not the kind that lays down arms only to take them up again at some future time, but the kind that shall forever manifest the real fatherhood of God and the real brotherhood of man. Real peace demonstrates the great fact that man does not prevail by his own or his compatriots' strength, but by the strength of God, good, the strength of divine Life, Truth and Love. Peace must always be won on the right basis in order to be sure and lasting. Peace that is here today and gone tomorrow, is no peace at all; it is a vain mockery, a thing of torment instead of blessed tranquility. Such can hardly be what Jesus meant when he said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you."

And how is this peace, this perfect peace, to which the Master referred, to be won and established between nations and also between individuals? There is but one way, and that is, to win and establish it first in one's own thought and heart. This is done simply by seeking and striving to understand aright both the words and works of Christ Jesus, who, because he himself had already gained the true or real sense of peace, was the greatest peace reflector or peacemaker the world has ever known.

This Wayshower of mankind, realizing the unchanging goodness and love of God, and the perfection of the entire creation because God created all that was created, spoke peace to the man sick of the palsy, and this peace at once overruled the claim of so-called discordant mortal mind and yielded fruit in a perfect healing. He spoke peace to the woman "diseased with an issue

of blood twelve years," and she was "made whole from that hour." He spoke peace in the midst of commotion, distress and scorn at the couch of the dead daughter of Jairus, and his words restored the girl to life.

Jesus spoke peace to the two blind men as they sat by the roadside and cried, "Have mercy on us O Lord!" and they immediately received their sight. From the rocking ship on the sea of Galilee, he spoke peace to angry winds and beating waves, and they obeyed him. He spoke peace to the five thousand and his partook of the five barley loaves and two small fishes, and all were satisfied. He spoke peace in that darkest hour on Calvary, and this sublime realization of peace put away all doubt, fear and dismay from the Master's consciousness, enabling him to raise his body on the third day and to come forth victor over death and the grave. In this overcoming of the world, the flesh, and all evil that presented itself to Jesus up to the time he ascended unto the Father, we hear at every step the refrain of the angels: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

But, some one may ask, how did Jesus get his knowledge of peace which so wonderfully sustained him, and through him sustained others? Was it a special gift from God, intended only for the Master and his immediate disciples? No, indeed!

Correggio for New York

The first Correggio owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was lately purchased and hung there. Correggio is one of the most discussed of the great painters, whether or not he can be ranked in the very first class. Perhaps in technique, if not in thought, he is a peer of Raphael. This painting is not one of his greatest works, and is said to have been painted probably in 1515. It shows a group of Peter, Martha, Mary, and Leonard.

Correggio is more allied to the Venetian school of painting, that is, to the manner of Titian and Giorgione, than to the purer style of the Florentines and of Raphael. His chiaroscuro in some cases rivals that of Leonardo and the type of faces is like his. Especially in the painting of the smile is he likened to Leonardo, though Correggio's work is more superficial. He delighted in a certain brilliant and yet soft blue color which is found in many of his pictures.

Correggio lived an obscure life, and the story goes that when he first saw a painting by Raphael he exclaimed, "Ah, then I, too, am a painter," hinting that not until he had seen the greatest work could he be sure of the status of his own.

and for a clear, full answer to these questions it is but necessary to turn to the chapter referred to at the outset of this article, and there give heed to the Master's own declaration: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." In other words, he that comes to understand God aright, and makes his understanding practical in every experience, will sooner or later accomplish the results the Master accomplished.

The record of Jesus' earthly career, as given in the first four books of the New Testament, is plain when it is interpreted spiritually, as all Scripture should be interpreted. Jesus ever labored to have his followers see and understand that

he had come into the world to show mankind what it really means to be that perfect image and likeness of God which the opening chapter of Genesis portrays. Jesus' sole mission was to work out his own salvation in such a way that others might behold his demonstrations in their true light, and might go and do likewise. The Master was just what he said he was, no more, no less—humanity's Exemplar or Wayshower—and this means, if it means anything at all, that we must follow him in deed and in truth if we are to be like him, as he commanded, and are to be worthy of the name Christian. Every one of Christ Jesus' works proved his basic teaching, namely, that God is good; that He is Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, Love; and also that man is the perfect spiritual

reflection or manifestation of God. Thus it was that, in his Sermon on the Mount, he could give out this somewhat startling injunction: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

Because Jesus had, through faithfulness and obedience gained the right understanding of God, of His laws and of the universe, including man, Jesus was at perfect peace with God, with his fellows and with himself. It was this perfect peace which gave him such remarkable poise and power and made him the most successful of men. Today this same great peace may be had by men and women if they are but ready and willing to win it through the Comforter, which the Master promised that the Father would send in his name. It is this Comforter which "shall teach you all things," and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you."

Christian Science, by its wonderful works on every hand, is daily proving itself to be this Comforter, and all who accept it in the right way, all who "study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit" (Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, the text-book of Christian Science, p. 495) will be able to come into possession of that holy, transforming peace which so beautifully sustained and blessed the Master and the early Christians. Only by individual doing of the works Jesus did will wars between nations be forever wiped out, will discord and dissension between individuals be replaced with harmony and unity, and will unhappiness and unrest in one's own consciousness be turned into joy, contentment, and perfect peace.

Christ can give the world the thing it needs in unknown ways and methods that we have not yet begun to suspect.—Phillips Brooks.

Love's Leading

Right relations with our divine Father can be realized only through love. The highest expressions of loyalty and the noblest service are never found as the outcome of fear or literal obedience to law. We are at our best and do our best when fired by the splendid enthusiasm of love for the one we serve. Love has lifted worship from the common plane of the letter of the law to the glorious heights of spiritual communion with God.—Rolfé Cobleigh in Congregationalist.

America and Religion

UPON my arrival in the United States the religious aspect of the country was the first thing that struck my attention; and the longer I stayed there the more did I perceive the great political consequences resulting from this state of things, to which I was unaccustomed. In France I had almost always seen the spirit of religion and the spirit of freedom pursuing courses diametrically opposed to each other; but in America I found that they were intimately united, and that they reigned in common over the same country." De Tocqueville says this in his "Democracy in America," and adds that the people whom he questioned on the subject said that the peaceful dominion of religion in the country was mainly attributed to the separation of church and state.

Picture Puzzle



What word meaning a very large thing?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Dialogue.

Modern City Making

The building up of a city by the skill, knowledge, foresight and trained experience of men in things commercial is described in the British Columbia Magazine. Apparently these city makers said, "Go to, we will build us a city here in this notable spot, with mountains all around a fertile plain and a magnificent river flowing through." The statement is made that this made-to-order town, Coquitlam, is likely to rival the greatest railway terminal of the continent. Here is indeed the "booster" animus, and even if Coquitlam, for all its mighty river and its broad plain and its nearness to such a flourishing seaport as Vancouver does not fully carry out these prophecies of future greatness, there is a great deal of inspiration to every man in this confident expectation of magnificent if distant things. It appears that the growth of the city is all planned for, the streets laid out (on a map, at any rate), some buildings already put up, and the nucleus of the city, which shall be a tributary to Vancouver for the present, is assured. A million dollars has been spent on what is termed the first unit of this new city.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 11, 1918

The Business Situation

REPORTS are now coming in from steel manufacturers that there is a falling off in new orders. This was to be expected. In fact it would be remarkable if the pace set last year did not slacken a bit. The mills now have so many orders ahead that active operations are assured well into the summer. It has been estimated that the orders for rails now on the books of steel companies mean a record-breaking production for the year 1913. The equipment companies are said to have more orders for freight cars on their books for delivery this year than the total output of 1912. It is not probable that any of these orders will be rescinded under any pretext, for the reason that both equipment and rails are badly needed by the transportation systems at present.

In various quarters there has been considerable talk of business recession during the year 1913. There seems no doubt that business is about to pass through a trying period. But it has stood the test of just as severe trials during the last few years as it is ever likely to be called upon to face, and there is no reason in conjecturing worse things. It may be wise to be conservative, but nothing is gained by harboring fear. If one were to array before him the events of last year, which were regarded with so much apprehension before they developed, it would be seen that they contained more material for business mistrust than anything now to be seen on the commercial horizon.

The check in the Balkan peace negotiations has had a wider effect upon business sentiment than any other development of the week. United States supreme court decisions affecting corporations, the Pujo money trust investigation, and the coming changes in the tariff law contribute to an unsettlement in the business realm which is not at all desirable. However, there is no likelihood of anything approaching serious recession. It must be conceded that the next administration at Washington will have the good of the entire United States at heart in the framing and execution of new laws, and while doubtless the laws will not suit everybody, assurance is given that the purpose is to improve and not to injure general business.

Summaries now coming to hand showing operations in various lines of trade for 1912 indicate a larger volume of business than had been estimated for last year. And yet so great has been the consumptive demand that stocks of merchandise and materials for manufacture are reported comparatively small. Money is beginning to ease up a little as to rates, but until the European situation clears the improvement in the monetary situation will hardly amount to a great deal. The assurance of world peace will greatly stimulate trade.

Working Girls and the Drain for Dress

RECENTLY in a western city a social survey committee made an extended and exhaustive inquiry into the economic condition of working girls, with results that were none the less agreeable because they were not surprising. The investigation would probably never have been undertaken had it not been for the existence of a widespread conviction that the working girls were on an unsound economic footing. There was reasonable evidence in the fact that girls on very small incomes were dressing at a cost that could be justified only by incomes much larger. At all events, it was found that most of the girls employed in laundries, factories and stores in the city referred to were in debt. Of 509 cases investigated, 478 finished the year with deficits running all the way from \$11 to \$145. Those of this number who came nearest the point of making ends meet were laundresses not living at home; those who fell the farthest away from balancing their expenditures with their earnings were shop girls living at home.

According to the committee's statement, it costs the laundry girl about \$158 a year to clothe herself. The factory girl spends from \$126.46 to \$140.33 annually on dress. The department store girl dresses at an annual expense of from \$139.63 to \$161.66. Here again is there the coincidence that if she live at home she spends the larger sum, if away from home the smaller. In other words, where she has to pay more for her living, she pays less for her clothing. Aside from attendant circumstances, it appears that the average monthly expenditure for clothes among these girls is \$12. Compared with their earning capacity, this is an extravagant figure. It is far beyond the clothing expenditure of the average working man. Some will say, of course, that the remedy lies in raising the wage for girls; but while it is eminently right that women as well as men shall be justly compensated, the fact remains that among working girls, as shown by this and other inquiries, the rate of living more than keeps pace with the wage.

Example from above, among women and girls in higher social station, is, of course, the prime cause of extravagance among working girls and women. Extravagance is useless expenditure, and it is always most reprehensible where its tendency is to influence those who have the desire without the means of satisfying it. Those who may cater to their vanity without effort would be capable of doing far more good in the world had they also the strength to resist it. Present-day display among the women whose allowances permit it is in a measure responsible for emulation and unhappiness among those moved by vanity to imitate it. The working girl has a large share of this problem to work out for herself; her sister, more favorably circumstanced, can go very far toward aiding her.

NEW YORK restaurant keepers are now talking of producing their own supplies in order to avoid the paying of high prices. Hotel keepers in several instances are doing this already. The householder is not doing it as yet to any great extent. When he does become a producer of table necessities, the restaurant and hotel keepers will find their problem lightened. At present there are too many eaters to the cultivated acre.

GREAT BRITAIN and the United States are not the only nations in which the political claims of women are asserted and recognized. Budapest, Hungary's beautiful capital, thinks seriously enough of the cause to appropriate \$5000 for the entertainment of the international suffrage alliance gathering which takes place in that city in June.

How FAR from rhyme or reason are the tax laws of the American states, speaking widely, is known of all men, but there occasionally comes a glaring instance that gives the situation an almost comic opera quality. Witness the difference at this moment between the city of Boston and one of its neighbors over the possession of some \$55,000, the tax yield of a personal estate, turning on the point of the residence of the possessor of the paper representing wealth in the city or the town. The decision goes to the town, and there is a shout of joy among its officials and a smile of satisfaction on the faces of the other taxpayers, who see further relief from a tax rate already low. The face of the mayor of Boston does not irradiate the same glow. He will compel close inquiry to discover if the owner of the property is not legally a resident of the city and subject to the same tax there—or rather, probably double the amount, because of the higher rate and the less leniency in the city's assessment.

Putting this typical case into a proper perspective, it is apparent that not one but many inequalities are created by some error of principle in the tax laws. In theory, the property represented owes society a certain contribution. The extent of that obligation is not rightly varied by the change of the residence of the owner in one or another town, except in some minor degree as the service done him by society may vary. Quite probably none of the property in its actual form lies in the town where the coat in whose pocket the certificates of its existence repose happens to hang. Quite possibly the property has been taxed in tangible form in some other place and its reassessment is tinged with double taxation, which is abuse.

Not, however, to raise the issue of the weakness of all taxation of intangible property, the instance does sufficient service by showing the faulty, unjust and stupid distribution of the tax product, when it can go to reduce to a lower level the already low rate of the town of the owner's residence. Correction of this inequality has been undertaken in a partial way by the Massachusetts Legislature in recent years, in a different distribution of the product of corporation taxes. But it remains still a fit and pressing study for men who are trying to make taxation approach reason.

Constructive Criticism

THE advertisement of President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, containing among other things a plea for a discontinuance of criticism by the public press of the property he represents, during its period of enforced reconstruction, raises the entire question of the value of such criticism. It is obvious that it is impossible for any public service to avoid becoming the center of public discussion as to its merits. If that discussion tends to accentuate the merits of the management it is not commonly depreciated. The tendency to complain generally only becomes acute in proportion as the views expressed begin to formulate an effective or even a merely initiating commentary on the policy proposed.

It is an old and on the whole an accurate saying, that the looker on sees most of the game. If the looker on is gifted with sufficient shrewdness of judgment and balance of mind to be able to look dispassionately at the question, his criticism is sure to be of value, as it would be in the highest degree unwise to reject it. The qualities which produce such a mental equipoise are the qualities which make possible the work of the constructors. It is unnecessary to specify these, but they ultimately in what is known as constructive criticism.

Destructive criticism, as such, is, on the other hand, at once one of the most easily realized and most valueless products of the human intellect. It in no circumstances requires very much intelligence, and is never animated by anything more farseeing than the argument of anarchism.

In the present condition of human thought, however, it would be futile to suppose that it is possible to do more than to separate the tares from the wheat. The divine wisdom expressed in that parable is as undoubted today as it was nineteen centuries ago. The wisdom of Solomon and the foolishness of Nabal will be uttered within hearing of each other until the day of harvest. Nevertheless it would be a mistake to silence Solomon because Nabal is only Nabal.

ILLINOIS and Missouri will probably unite with Iowa in celebration of the completion of the great Mississippi river dam at Keokuk, Ia. A little later, all the river towns supplied with electric current generated at the dam will illuminate in honor of the event.

THERE recently appeared on the Latin-American page of the Monitor an item from Valparaiso dealing with the advisability or otherwise of employing Japanese and Chinese labor in the nitrate industry of Chile. Leading Chilean papers are taking this matter rather more seriously than has been their wont in the past, doubtless because the scarcity of labor in the nitrate districts has created a very serious situation. The debate in the nitrate council showed that a crisis in this great industry—the principal source of revenue of the Chilean government—was believed to be imminent, and that the time had come for adopting heroic measures. At bottom is the relatively slow increase of the Chilean population and the awkward circumstance that the nitrate coast in the north is conquered territory and subject to the fluctuation in population incidental to the Chilenization from the center and south. A number of plans have been proposed to make the labor supply keep pace with the incessantly increasing production. The Italian and Spanish immigration scheme is considered the best, but the superior attraction of Argentina and Brazil has hitherto operated against it. A change for the better is expected from the opening of the Panama canal and it is also hoped that a proportion of the canal workers may be induced to settle in Chile. But all this is purely speculative. The engagement of Peruvian and Bolivian workmen for the nitrate mines has also been urged, especially as they are familiar with nitrate mining. But as that would mean a return of the Bolivians and Peruvians to lands that were theirs before the war, there are serious objections on political grounds. Certainly the Chilenization of the conquered territory would hardly gain thereby.

Is the solution, then, to be found in opening the north of Chile to Asiatic immigration? On this point a notable article in one of the leading Chilean papers puts the whole thing in a nutshell: "To

Typical Tax Absurdity

us the question is perfectly clear: to bring yellow immigrants into the country is to place in jeopardy, for the sake of a transitory industrial situation, the entire future of our race." The Chileans are very properly proud of their race composition, which is mainly a blend—and an excellent one—between the hardest, and perhaps least Latin element of the Iberian peninsula, the Basque, and the corresponding product of South America, the Araucanian. That this race would be seriously menaced by an Asiatic influx is all the more plausible in view of the unmistakable, if remote, racial kinship between the Asiatic and the American aborigine. Pro-Japanese feeling in Chile, which undoubtedly exists and is stimulated by growing commercial intercourse, is sufficiently sober to check experiments involving serious economic, political and social risks.

EARLIER in the history of American education there was distinct recognition by presidents of colleges and masters of schools of certain spiritual and ethical responsibilities toward students, obligations that of late have been minimized. The era covering the last half of the last century saw the rise and domination of the field by the elective system in choice of studies. It also witnessed decline of the early in loco parentis theory of responsibility for students' conduct. The fruits of the dual movement have not been altogether pleasing, and signs multiply that a reaction is on, even in the institution where the policy of individualism and laissez faire had its ablest champion and its freest course. First came readjustment of the curriculum and of student choices by which it was decreed that along with specialization must go some general and cultural training; then followed the plan for freshman dormitories and a partial supervision of students while they are making the critical adjustment to university methods following preparatory school experience; and now, at Harvard, comes restoration of the office of regent. It will be the function of this officer to know the doings of the many clubs and social organizations of the university, to have access to them at all times, to determine their worth to the students and to the institution, and to place such information as he obtains at the service of the authorities in their effort to conserve certain permanent academic ideals and live up to their responsibilities to parents and guardians who have entrusted youth to Harvard's care. To fill the post will be no sinecure, but Harvard has found a man with much experience in social life whose tact has been tested in the diplomatic service.

For some time past university and college authorities have been coming to see that moral responsibility in connection with the social phases of student activities could be no longer evaded on pleas that were deemed sufficient not so very long ago. In consequence, in more than one institution, investigation is now under way aiming first at complete information as to the ethical and intellectual results of forms of student activity hitherto practically uncontrolled, and second, sensible outlining of a policy of control that will enable a college to retain its place in America as a maker of morally disciplined men as well as scholars.

Illustration Past and Present

ONE of the things that must strike any one that makes it a practise or whose business it is to examine periodical and daily literature, is the vast improvement in the output of illustrated newspapers and magazines over what it was in the '70s, or earlier. To look at the illustrations in magazines and newspapers that would now be called old is an interesting thing to do, apart from the merits and characteristics of the letter press, for it shows a wooden quality in the plates that to a generation accustomed to the wonders of photo-engraving seems almost ludicrous. The old-time engraving from daguerreotypes and photographs, although they partake of the engraver's and printer's lack of skill, are nevertheless not to be included in what we say, because they are so plainly the attempted reproduction of work done from life and are therefore very interesting. But when the subject is one where the artist and engraver have been given a free hand and allowed to "spread themselves," the results, compared with what we are given today, are humorous in the extreme.

Aside from the lack of technical skill there is a patent woodenness of thought in the draftsman and still more of the engraver. Subjects of the most picturesque kind are passed through the sieve of the commonplace and are strained out to look as though the figures were taken from some unorthodox fashion-plate and the landscape as though it were cut by scissors out of "The Child's First Drawing Book." If there is a military scene portrayed, the officers on prancing chargers plainly wear stays and the gallant soldiers charge in unbroken ranks as though whole regiments had been pressed like trousers. If the beautiful scenes of childhood are shown to readers, the little girls turn their toes out and the little boys are of the genus Sandford and Merton. It is in the rendering of the official festivities that these artists of yesteryear produce their finest effects; a presidential reception is one of their favorite subjects and affords rich food for their art. There is the chief magistrate of a peerless nation; you can tell him because he is standing under the chandelier and has a congealed expression on his face. He has chin whiskers and a frock coat and has made up his mind like a man to have the welkin ring. He is surrounded by a brilliant assemblage and everybody in it looks like everybody else, with the exception of the chief justice in front of the fireplace, and he has his back turned to the reader.

Today, however, we are given very different illustrations, of a much higher quality in point of technical merit and of that absorbing interest which the lifelike and natural always afford. A great part of this has been brought about by the art of photo-engraving, but this alone does not account for the improvement, nor do enhanced resources, a bolder scale of expenditure, and a greatly multiplied public explain it. What has happened is that the ideas of the editors and illustrators of periodicals have matched, at least in some part, with possibilities, and they see that what ought to be done can be done, for the amusement but also the enlightenment of a public that willingly accustoms itself to what is excellent.

THE Chicago City Club's project for the establishment of a garden community to accommodate 1280 families is in the hands of engineers, architects and social workers, and, from all appearances it will be worked out satisfactorily. If so, it will be another great step toward the solution of the housing problem. That it merits success is beyond question.